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THE MICHIGAN FARMER,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF AFFAIRS

Relating to the Farm, the Garden, and the Household.

NEW SERIES.

DETROIT, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1860.

VOL. 2., NO. 22.

The Michigan Farmer,

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT MICHIGAN.

The MICHIGAN FARMER presents superior facilities to business men, publishers, manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, Nursery men, and stock breeders for advertising.

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The Farm.

The Farmers' Club and Fair at Monroe.

The Farmers' Club at Monroe held their second monthly fair on the last Saturday of May. This fair was principally held for a show of horses, though there were some cattle brought in for sale. Some disappointment was felt because parties that were expected from a distance for the purpose of buying did not make their appearance. But farmers should learn to be as other business portions of the community, and not to depend on any particular customer. Several purchases were made, but like every other attempt of the kind, there are many who are deeply interested in the permanent success of such a monthly market as it is desired to establish, who will hang back, and only join when the efforts of others have rendered it successful. One particular feature about the fair of last Saturday was particularly worthy of notice. It brought together at this season a show of a large number of the stallions that are standing throughout the county. This gave to breeders the privilege of seeing these stock horses together, of comparing them, and of selecting the one best adapted to suit the taste, the fancy or the judgment; it also gave the breeder the opportunity of making his agreement with the proprietor of the horse he chose. We noticed that the horses shown were of fair size, and most of them calculated more for service than show. There was exhibited a very good, stylish, well barrelled horse, with a cross of Black Hawk in him, that seemed as though he might get some fine stock, and we noted that a Black Hawk, which we noticed three years ago as promising well at Ypsilanti, as being in the hands of Mr. Saunders, was on the ground. There were also some very fine large brood mares shown by several parties. The Shorthorn bull, Romeo, which was brought into Jonesville by Wm. F. Sands in 1856, was also shown on the grounds, and excited much attention from many parties, who stated that he was the best and largest animal

of the kind that had yet been brought into Monroe county. Monroe county has had for a number of years several very good Devon bulls, but we have not known it have any Shorthorns amongst its stock. Romeo was calved in 1852, and was raised by a very well-known breeder in Dutchess county, named J. J. Sheafe, and was afterwards sold to J. Bard, from whom he was purchased by the late Wm. F. Sands. He comes from stock that was noted for its milking properties, and he will undoubtedly prove a beneficial cross on much of the stock in the county of Monroe.

The city of Monroe itself has improved most wonderfully within the last few years, and to one who saw it only a few years ago, the improvements are very marked. A number of fine brick blocks have been put up, and where there was but a shabby apology for a hotel, there are now two fine buildings, one of which is unfinished, and which has been built for hotel purposes, the other is now open, and has been established by private enterprise. The streets presented a lively and crowded business like appearance on Saturday, and some of them were jammed with teams. We met a number of acquaintances and friends at the fair, and in the brief address, which we were called upon to make, urged upon all the propriety of giving their influence to establish and sustain permanently a method of doing business, which had very many points that commended itself to their favor, and which was calculated to economize time, and to afford the best opportunities for either sale or purchase, of either live stock or produce. In the vicinity of Monroe, Mr. R. Fishburn is giving his attention to the nursery business and we passed in company with a friend, the establishment of Ilgenfritz and Bently; these gentlemen were not in the office when we called; their grounds, however, exhibited a very large extent of fine, healthy trees, in great variety, and luxuriant in their May foliage. The readers of the FARMER are well aware that we have called attention to ditching that has been done in Monroe county. Of some of these ditches, we heard a few complaints as not being of sufficient depth or capacity. But to those aggrieved, we must commend patience. Many, although recognizing the benefits of ditches, do not feel able to invest in them, or to permit themselves to be taxed heavily, even for their proportion; as the shallow ditches do some good, let us hope that the benefits accruing from them will work a gradual and thorough change in the minds of many, which will in future operations render these important channels as efficient as possible. "Rome was not built in a day." Tile drainage is receiving much attention. S. M. Bartlett manufactures the horse shoe with soles, and supplies himself and the community. He claims the invention of a new and efficient tile machine, that does the work of tile making more economically and efficiently than any yet tried. A large portion of his own farm is an old beaver dam, and this he has drained with tile, till land that was heretofore unproductive, has become of the highest value. The efficiency of tile drains was well illustrated near Monroe last week, when a sort of water spout came up from lake Erie, and in the course of a few hours, nearly 2½ inches of rain fell on the level. Without drainage such a body of water lying on the surface, would have destroyed the crop before it would have partly filtered and partly evaporated away. Where the tile drains were, this whole body of water had passed off in less than six hours, leaving a heavy wheat crop unharmed. These facts in favor of thorough tile draining should speak more forcibly than essays or lectures to the owners of lands.

Hen Manure.

The manure of the poultry house is not sufficiently preserved or valued. It is estimated that four hundred pounds of this manure that has been kept from exposure to the rains and storm are worth from sixteen to eighteen loads of common stable dung.

The best use for Snuff.—At this season, sprinkle snuff over the vines, and upon the ground immediately around the vines of melons, squashes, &c., to keep away the bugs.

Wool and the Wool Prospects.

The season so far has been very favorable for the washing of sheep and preparing them for shearing. We learn that nearly all the sheep on the line of the Central and Southern Railroads have been washed, and on the line of the more northern Detroit and Milwaukee a few clips of common wool have been offered in market and sold. The number of sheep in the State this year, we think is rather larger than it has been, and we believe the clip will be an increase on that of previous years. The prices of wool have been more encouraging, to wool growers, and a large number have been kept over for the sake of the wool, and to increase the size of the flocks. We shall probably clip this year between three and a quarter and three and a half millions of pounds of wool of which about one third will probably grade as high as three quarter and full blood merino. It is therefore somewhat important to know what the prospects of the wool grower are for prices, as these will contribute materially to the revenue of the State, and to circulate a large amount of funds among the farming community. It is a settled fact that there is not any more wool raised in the United States than is needed for manufacturing purposes, and statistics indicate that there has been a gradual increase of consumption *per capita* during the last twenty years, so that though the population has increased, at the same time as the wealth of the country increases, and manufacturers and artisans increase there is more wool consumed by each person in proportion when the population is large than when it was sparse. The fact is the consumers have increased faster than the growers, and this principle is still at work. It is well known that we have used up the clip of last year pretty thoroughly, and though some stocks of fleece wool are on hand, the quantity is not large. If the clip of last year was used up at the prices of last year, we do not see, with an increase of consumption, why the same thing cannot be done in 1860; and therefore there is no good reason why a concession of five cents per pound should be made to buyers, yet this is what is asked. The average rate of wool sold last year was about 43 to 44 cents, now we do not think there is a grower of fine wool the State who will be in any hurry to part with his wool at lower prices and we feel pretty certain that by holding on for a while he will get a handsome per centage that will pay him for waiting for the better time.

We cannot take the prices of wool in the eastern market as any criterion by which to measure rates at this season, for the market is not there now, it is transferred for a time to the west, and prices are governed in some degree by the competition that will exist amongst the buyers. Now we are inclined to think that this competition will be pretty strong this year. The actual orders to agents in this State at the present time if filled to day, would take every pound of wool out of the State in twenty-four hours. We believe that commissions to the amount of over three million pounds are in the hands of agents. One man alone has orders to the extent of almost a million. We do not see, therefore, how wool growers can do otherwise than get good fair prices, unless they give away their wool to the first comer who asks them to sell at his prices. We therefore say, be cautious, and not in too great a hurry to be the first on the market. The prices and sales of wool will be found in our market column.

Cheese Making—Pressing.

J. D. Holmes, of Newark, Ohio, in a communication on this subject to the Ohio Farmer, makes the following remarks, which, if well founded, are important to all engaged in cheese making:—

"I have had large opportunities to witness the results of the various modes of pressing cheese, and have seldom seen presses that are at all suited to the work. It requires a pressure of full ten tons applied to a twenty-two or twenty-four inch cheese, at the last part of the process; and when the pressure is rightly applied, that is graduated by a steady increase from fifty to ten thousand

pounds during the first twelve hours, and afterwards increased to twenty or thirty thousand pounds, the cheese will be found to *cure* in one-fourth the time, and with one-fourth the handling necessary, where but a few hundred pounds of pressure are applied, leaving the whey to be dried out, or *leak out*, as is frequently the case—the cheese thus treated being of a porous or honeycomb texture, strong and even sour from the fermenting whey before it leaves the cheese.

It may be adopted for a rule among cheesemen, that they *cannot press their cheese too much*, while the hoop and cheese cloth remain around it, and the pressure is gradually increased. Cheeses, well pressed, will not shrink much, are little liable to crack, or to be affected by the skippers, while the rind is thinner and more palatable than where the whey is dried out, instead of being pressed out."

Mule Breeding and Stock at Monroe.

Within a very short distance from the centre of the city of Monroe, T. G. Cole, Esq. possesses a two tracts of land comprising four hundred acres, which he uses as his stock farm. For some years he gave his attention to the breeding of horses; but finding that neither profitable nor without too much risk to be pleasant, he determined to try the breeding of mules, for which there is always a large demand for southern consumption. About two years ago he procured from Ohio a jack which he now keeps, and which has brought him so far a very fine lot of mules. Some of the yearlings which he has now on hand are over fourteen hands, and smooth, handsome animals, for which he has already been offered seventy-five dollars per head. A number this year's mule colts were in one of the fields with their dams, and promise to be a handsome lot. Amongst them were a pair of light bays, with brindled joints and dark manes, tails and legs, that are perfectly matched at present. Most of the mule colts are a dark brown, but these were from a pair of light bay mares. Mr. Cole has seventy mares that he uses in the business of breeding; and to show how much proportion of risk there is he informed us that about fifteen of these had either not bred, or had lost their colts from some cause or other. The mares which we saw in his place were mostly of good size, and fair quality as travellers or workers. He exhibited a very handsome three year old colt from Green Mountain Black Hawk, that gives promise of possessing much of the speed and style of his sire.

Mr. Cole considers that he has got on that portion of his farm, one of the cheapest and best arranged system of sheds and yards there is in the State, and after an examination, we think his plan is a very worthy one. The enclosure is an oblong square of about two hundred by one hundred and fifty feet. On one of the longest sides is a small forty by thirty feet farm, which is in the centre, and a high fence extends from it to the sheds, which form the other three sides. The sheds are thirty-two feet wide, and are for the storage of hay and the winter keeping of stock. These sheds are made of posts set in the ground, the sides twelve feet high, with span roof. On the outside they are closely boarded up, on the inside they are partly open. Throughout their whole length is a division, eighteen feet from the outside. This outside division is used solely for the storage of hay, of which Mr. Cole cuts from 150 to 200 tons each year. Fourteen feet of the shed next the yard is used for shelter for the stock. Each of the open sheds has attached to it a yard, which are divided off by good high stout fences. Each of these yards is constructed so that they have a connection with a small central yard at the rear of the barn, and into which they open by small gates. In this small yard in the rear of the barn, is a well with a pump from which water can be conveyed into the troughs in each of the yards, of which there are some six or eight, as they may happen to be divided up. When the cold weather requires that the stock shall be taken up, and cared for, it is divided into these yards, which are well littered from time to time. In the sheds the hay

which is immediately behind them is put in racks, by simply forking it from the mow, and water is supplied to the stock from the pump. By this arrangement one man can take care of fifty or sixty head with not over three or four hours work daily. The manure is allowed to accumulate and be trodden underfoot, and is not removed from the yards till spring, it therefore calls for no labor to move and take away each day, as would be the case in close stables. The hay being under cover, and as close as it is possible to place it to where it wants to be used, sustains no waste from handling over. The arrangement is a good one for the purpose for which it is designed, and even for stock that would require to be shut up, and have more care taken of it, a few slight additions and alterations would make it perfectly convenient, and all that would be needed.

The jack owned by Mr. Cole is not of the largest size, but his stock gives evidence that he is the right kind of animal to breed from. Mr. Cole has a very handsome yearling jack by him that promises to be superior in size and strength to his sire. He is very handsome, and his brown wavy coat of glossy hair and quick action denotes him an animal of great vigor.

Mangold Wurtzels.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes relative to Mangold Wurtzels:

For some years I have been satisfied that raising roots was a paying institution. And for the last ten years have not been without a "patch" of carrots, mangolds, or turnips; the most of the time having all three. Although as a general thing I have raised the most of and given the preference to, carrots—principally because I have used them to feed milch cows and horses, and because my land, being a light, sandy loam, is well adapted to the carrot. I have also raised mangolds to very good advantage, and think they are better suited to all kinds of soils, and can be raised at a less cost per bushel than any other kind of roots. But where roots have to be raised on clay soils, I think mangolds have a decided advantage over all other kinds, being a much surer crop, and yielding much more to the acre. Mangolds have several other advantages, as in consequence of a quicker growth when small, and a greater distance apart in the rows, it is not near the work to weed them that it is to weed carrots; and as they are not troubled by the fly or any other insect, there is much less difficulty in getting a good stand of plants than there is with the turnip or rutabaga.

I have found it a very good way to plant my mangold seed. I use the same planting bag, used to plant corn out of. Plant the rows about two feet apart, the hills a foot apart in the rows, two or three seeds in the hill. This saves a good deal of work in weeding, and thinning out. And I have never had any difficulty in getting a good stand of plants in this way.

Mangolds, as well as all other roots, should be well hoed as soon as the rough leaf appears. Then the weeding can all be done with a good square cornered hoe, with less than half the work that it will cost if they are neglected until the weeds get the start of the crop, and have to be pulled by hand. The reason so many farmers think that roots don't pay, is that the first hoeing is neglected until the weeds get several inches high. Then they go through them on their knees, and pull the most of the weeds by hand, which is a very slow, back-breaking operation. Nor is the great amount of labor then required the only trouble. The growth of the crop is not only badly checked, but pulling a thick mat of strongly rooted weeds, that have grown close to the tender young plant, will loosen its hold of the soil materially, and result in great damage to the crop, if it is not entirely ruined.

So much depends on thorough and seasonable hoeing, that where it is well attended to, and the land rich and in good order, mangolds, as well as other roots, are very profitable. While, although everything else may be favorable, if they are badly neglected, they may result in an actual loss to the owner.

Coal Ashes.—It is ascertained that coal ashes, spread around the hills of melon or cucumber vines, will prevent the attack of the striped bug.

The Terrible Cattle Plague.

A meeting of the Legislative Farmers' Club of Connecticut, met at New Haven, Connecticut, on the 14th of May to hear the report of the committee on Agriculture relative to the Cattle Plague that has been introduced into Massachusetts, and which it is said, is now found in Connecticut, and is creating a very widespread alarm, that has, unfortunately, too good a foundation. We take the proceedings from the *Homestead*:

"Hon. Amasa Walker, of North Brookfield, Mass., was called upon and introduced. He said he did not wish to give an account of the disease, but only of what they have done and are doing in Massachusetts, and something of the history of the malady. The disease was introduced by cattle imported by Mr. Chenery, from Holland. The cattle were sick, as was supposed, by bad treatment on shipboard. One so sick as to be carried to his farm at Belmont on a truck. He, Chenery, sold in July, three calves, (two heifers and one bull) half Dutch and half Ayrshire, of his old stock, to a young farmer, Curtis Stoddard, in North Brookfield. In August last, one of these was taken sick. His father took the calf home to his farm to nurse. It grew worse, and so it was taken back. The herd of the elder Stoddard became sick, and some died. Some of the younger Stoddard's cattle die, but no excitement was caused up to the 11th of February, when it was found that the disease was contagious. Mr. Feedleham, at whose place Stoddard put up, when drawing wood from Braintree, discovered it in his herd. A Mr. Olmstead bought cattle from Stoddard; his cattle died in January. Some other herds were taken sick, and all were traced to some connection with the Stoddard's herds.

To go back: November 1st young Stoddard had an auction of his herd, which were chiefly heifers. They were sold two or three to a place. The disease began to attract serious attention, and to be investigated in February, and on the 23d, he, (Mr. Walker), drew up a petition, and his brother took it, after getting numerous signatures, to the legislature. The subject was for five weeks fooled with; a resolution, worse than nothing, proposed, amended, tabled, etc., and up to the 2d of April, nothing was done. Then a law was passed, under which the Commissioners now act. It contemplates only the check of the disease by slaughter of the animals, and gives power to accomplish only this. It takes a long time to get an idea into the comprehension of common people. So the farmers teamed and traveled, and the cattle came greatly in contact with each other.

To recur again to one of the chief causes of the spread of the disease: On the 19th of December, a house was moved by twenty-three yoke of cattle belonging to thirteen different herds—one yoke came from Stoddard's—one recently sold by the elder Stoddard, every one of these twenty-three then took the disease. Every case can be traced to Curtis Stoddard's stock.

"One of Stoddard's heifers was bought by a Mr. Tucker, he kept it a while and sold it to a North Brookfield man; the animal went to 'Ragged Hall,' and was afterwards bought by Mr. Bowen, in Sturbridge, three miles from the Connecticut line. He sold it to a man on 'Coy's Hill,' Mr. Gleason, and poisoned all of his neighbor's herds. Bowen sold and exchanged others of his stock, seven to ten, in Sturbridge. The original heifer was killed last Saturday, and it was found that this animal was getting well! The lung was attached to the diaphragm; the pleura, the pericardium, and the lobes of the lungs had run together, and were healing. This is the only case yet discovered where it was pretty evident that nature, by a great effort, was going to heal the lungs, and the animal would become comparatively sound, after poisoning 200 or 300 head.

"We know not when, after it is contracted, that the disease begins to be contagious, nor when, in its progress, it stops being contagious. Death may come in a few weeks, or the animal may live months. For example, Mr. Huntington bought a cow of Leonard Stoddard. He had 21 head of stock, several of which died in January. Fuller bought of him a yoke of cattle, no disease appeared, and used them on the road to the last. The cattle had wandered much and poisoned many other animals, and it was important to know the state of their lungs, so they were killed last week. One part of the lung of one of them had an old cyst enclosing soft matter, like cheese, and this appeared to be healing. In another part of the lungs the disease was still active and in high inflammation. Only to-day we had reported a herd of forty or more, which had probably taken the disease from this very yoke.

"April 23, a law was passed to extirpate the disease; and only this (extirpation) was provided for; so the commissioners have little power. The object of the law is not to cure. The importance of the subject, and the great difficulty of heading off the disease was not appreciated.

"It is a question, not of thousands, but of millions and hundreds of millions of dollars—not for North Brookfield, or Massachusetts, but for all North America.

The Germans in the West are panic-stricken now, lest the plague should get there. We cannot control it here as they do in Europe. The omnipresent police and military give them a great advantage. The death of the animals is the process in Europe. The law we now have would have been efficacious if we could have surrounded it,—as shown by Chenery's experience. Mr. Chenery has a fine, airy place on a high hill, where they do no harm; many have died, some have been killed and found diseased, and the disease is studied. We have no evidence that there is a single sound animal in any herd where one has had the disease.

They went to those first affected and destroyed them; then to a circle still outside of these. This was early in April, and the disease was not discovered, but since then, the warm weather has developed it, and this circle has been found diseased, but the disease is in an incipient stage. And still another circle of herds is now known where the disease exists. The cattle were turned out to pasture, as soon as there was feed for them, as most farmers were short of hay.

"The Legislature will have no so important matter come before them as this. There is the greatest need for prompt efficient legislation. There are unprincipled, heedless, and reckless men who will endeavor to put off by sale or exchange animals suspected of having been exposed. The habits of our people are, besides, not formed with reference to the existence of such a disease, hence cattle will meet on the road and in pastures, etc.

"Mr. Walker further expressed his despair of being able to check the malady in Massachusetts. It has already got beyond our reach in some directions, and the people are not sufficiently alarmed or informed to thoroughly second our efforts.

"He expressed himself strongly on the subject of the probable efficiency of Connecticut legislation, if it may be broad enough; providing, first, against its introduction, from the infected districts; second, for the giving of immediate notice of sickness of any kind among neat stock to the town authorities and through them to the commissioners, heavy penalties being imposed in case of failure in duty; and third, for the most complete extermination of the disease where it appears.

"He was followed by Dr. Dadd, of Boston, veterinary surgeon and physician, who described particularly the disease and its symptoms.

"Dr. Dadd first spoke of the name (*pleuro pneumonia*) given to this disease and used in the Massachusetts law. This is employed because a feverish and inflamed state of the lungs (*pneumonia*) is accompanied by disease in the investing membranes (*pleurisy*). But *pleuro pneumonia* is a well known disease among men and other animals, and it is not the same thing which we have here; a far preferable name is *pulmonary murrain*. Murrain means a deadly disease among bovine animals, and though applied to a particular disease is eminently applicable to this one for its similar fatality, and this is a murrain in which the lungs are the sole seat of the disease. The testimony as to its contagiousness is abundantly and thoroughly convincing to all who investigate it. Proper *pleuro pneumonia* is not a contagious disease.

"How long an animal can communicate the disease is not known, but as portions of acute inflammation are found in almost every lung yet examined, it is hardly to be doubted that as long as there is acute disease the communication of the disease may take place. A peculiarity of the malady, is that even in chronic cases where most of the lungs show the chronic type of the disease and are rendered useless by it, still spots show the acute form also.

"At first, when the first attacked herds were examined, the old cases were easily discovered by auscultation and percussion on the lungs; now we meet with a majority of light cases, with more feverishness and general falling away, due to warm weather, perhaps, in some measure.

"A marked symptom of the disease appears to be that all animals attacked feed well. If an animal falls off its feed, it is not pulmonary murrain that ails it. If the brain is affected and the animal is wild and crazed, as in the 'staggers,' it is not the pulmonary

murrain. A peculiarity of the disease seems to be that the rest of the system is not diseased. The digestive system, liver, bowels, and all, in good order; or, if otherwise, it is by accident. The heart, however, is flaccid; not holding its form when taken out, but flattened and soft.

"As to cure: It may be possible, so far as altered structure can be considered cured. A portion of the lung only may be seriously diseased, and a strong constitution may perhaps confine the disease, and when it has run its course, the growth of membranes may shut it off from the rest of the lung, and so the animal lives with one lung or part of one gone.

"When the disease is in the pleura, the cavity outside the lungs contains serum and lymph, from which a solid organized matter deposits, thickening the pleural membranes and causing attachments between the lungs and the walls of the thorax. When the disease attacks the lungs themselves the same fluids are secreted, which in like manner, deposit solid matter on the walls of the air cells and thus gradually fill them up and solidify the whole lung, so that there can be no proper aeration of the blood. A portion of a lung was shown, which when removed from the animal weighed 24 pounds—24 pounds—20 pounds more than its normal weight—wholly filled up and solid like flesh.

"The ox is a slow-breathing animal, making eight to ten respiration in a minute, and requires really only a small amount of lungs in moderate weather. The pulse is proportionately slow. In fact, it seems almost, from what we have seen in North Brookfield, as if the bovine race had no use for lungs at all.

"Cases have been found where the disease had been circumscribed in the lungs, and a portion of the lung shut off from the rest. An adhesion to the diaphragm, in one case, formed, and vessels from this sent into the diseased part, and it was being organized by blood-vessels, etc., and would probably have been absorbed, had it not been that the disease was active in other parts of the lungs. This case was shown—a lung in which a portion of it was somewhat changed and completely walled in on all sides from communication with the lung.

"The Doctor lucidly explained many things in relation to the disease and effects in Europe, and answered such questions as were put to him."

Practice with Rutabagas—their Value.

B. J. Bidwell of Tecumseh has given the Rutabaga crop a fair trial the past season, and sends to us the following as a statement of the year's results. We commend it to the examination of many of our readers, whom we hope will communicate to us like statements of their operations. Mr. Bidwell's statement is as follows:

Method of Cultivating one Acre of Rutabagas during the Summer of 1889:	
Put on in fall and winter 30 loads manure, 50c.....	\$15 00
Plowed deep the 20th March, $\frac{1}{2}$ day, \$2.35.....	1 50
Dragged well once over.....	50
Plowed the second time 5th June, $\frac{1}{2}$ day.....	1 50
Cultivated once over, 4 hours.....	50
Dragged again the 17th June.....	50
Marked out in rows 28 inches apart.....	40
Drilled in on the 18th June with Allen's hand drill, after the seed came up passed a roll over.....	50
June 26th passed through with one horse and scuffle.....	62
July 3d hoed and thinned out from 6 to 8 inches apart, 4 days.....	4 00
Scuffled them one week after hoeing.....	62
Paid for pulling and trimming 1 acre.....	4 00
Paid for hauling and putting in cellar, 8 days, team, 60c.....	4 80
Interest on one acre of land at \$100, 7 per cent.....	7 00
Total expense of cultivating.....	\$38 14
Yield yellow swedes rutabagas, 566 bus.,	
At 25c per bushel.....	\$216 50
Deduct expenses of cultivating.....	\$38 14
Net proceeds of one acre.....	\$178 36

Tecumseh, Mich., May 21st, 1890.

In this estimate we think the price of the turnips for feeding purposes set rather high, especially when we take corn as the standard. A bushel of corn in the ear is worth twenty-five cents, sells for that, and in feeding it to cattle for fattening purposes, brings very nearly that value in beef or pork. Rutabagas, when measured by the same ratio, will not do that. A fattening steer, that weighs from 1400 to 1600 pounds, will consume at least 15 pounds of hay and a bushel of rutabagas per day; if the roots were dispensed with, it would need either six or eight quarts of corn meal per day, to keep it in the same condition: hence it will be seen that in real feeding value the bushel of turnips is not more than equivalent to the six or eight quarts of grain; or, in fact, if corn is worth fifty cents per bushel, then a bushel of rutabagas may be considered of the same value. Fed with corn, they are probably worth a little more. A steer put up to fatten, and fed with hay, rutabagas and corn meal, at the rate of fifteen pounds of hay, half a bushel of turnips and four quarts of corn, will gain, as far as we have been able to ascertain by actual experience of the best feeders, about two pounds to two and a half per day; at the end of 150 days feeding, a steer put up at 1200 pounds, should come into market weighing between 1500 to 1600 pounds. A

four year old steer weighing 1500 to 1600 pounds, ought to come out on such feeding close on 2,000 pounds. Estimate the hay as costing to feed \$8.00 per ton, corn 50 cents per bushel, and rutabagas 15 cents, which we think their true value, and the steer costs six cents for hay, fifteen cents for turnips, and six and a quarter cents for corn per day, or a total of 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents, and its increase returns at the outside not over three pounds of live weight, which at the present prices of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound for such quality of beef in the Detroit market, brings the feeder in but 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents for his feed and work. The only other apparent return received is the manure. But there is another return in the quality of the animal. For 100 days of feeding at this ratio costs \$27.25, and 150 days would make the cost \$40.37. If a steer of 1,500 pounds weight when put up, and kept for five months, weighs at the end of that period 1,800 lbs., and is put in market, it would bring seventy to seventy-five dollars, at present rates; now if we deduct the cost of fattening, the steer when put up was not really worth more than thirty dollars, or two cents per pound. But in fact a four year old steer weighing fourteen to fifteen hundred pounds in the fall, generally brings, when not fat, about two and a half cents; so that his real value ranges from thirty-five to forty dollars, and when put in condition for the butcher, he should about double his value to pay for six months' keep. Then it must be considered that roots are not of any value if not used in the right season for making beef, mutton and manure, nor indeed is any other crop—only that the production of these serve to economize other crops, and permit more of them to be sold for cash. It will be seen that if we take the value of rutabagas at the price which we have put them, it comes pretty near correct, at the present market rates for beef, which is the true test of the value of the crop, as it is when manufactured into beef that it goes into market and brings back cash.

The number of bushels raised by Mr. Bidwell, shows what can be done here with the rutabaga, and the yield is fully up to the best crops in Great Britain, measuring about 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of the English standard of 2,240 pounds. We hope to hear more of such doings on the farm.

Dairy Cattle and Calves.

The committee of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, thus reports on the breeding of dairy cattle:

When looking for breeding cattle for the dairy, the maxim that like produces like should be observed, and the same indication of health and strength of constitution should be insisted upon as when selecting breeding cattle for the stalls. Some of their shapes, however, differ.

The general aspect of the dairy animal is thinner, sharper, and more angular than a feeding animal. When selecting dairy cows we should look for a wide chest, small head, wide between the horns and eyes, small muzzle, thin, slim neck, sweeping smoothly into the shoulders, the shoulders at the withers thin, back straight, hips wide, and wide in the pelvis, and deep in the flank, ribs a little flat, belly somewhat large, udder large, extending well up behind and forward, her general appearance delicate and femini e; but, after all signs, the best recommendation a dairy cow can present, is a list of ancestors that have been famous for milk. Heifers may come in at two years old, but are enfeebled in health and constitution by the practice, and will not hold out in the dairy to so great an age as those that come in a year older.

The best dairy bull should have a broad, short head, horns spreading from the side a little in front, and turning upwards, back straight, a little sharp at the withers, widening backward to the hips, slightly sloping rump, belly large and legs short and fine, tail long and tapering, with a heavy brush of hair at the end. Much of the profit of a dairy cow depends upon a plentiful supply at all times of rich food. The variation in the quantity of milk they yield, is principally owing to the difference in the nutritive quality of the food they receive. Cows receiving food poor in alimental matter, fall away in milk. Add to the nutritive properties of their food, and they immediately increase their flow. The quantity of milk then does not depend on giving a quantity equal to the support of the natural waste of the body, and leaving a remainder to be converted into milk.

Milk is more valuable for other purposes than for feeding to calves and few of our farmers can afford to allow the calves they rear for a supply of stock, either to suck or drink full milk for more than three or four weeks; nor indeed is it necessary. A calf at birth, or better at three or four days of age, can easily be taught to drink; and, if supplied from that time until four weeks old, the

first twenty days with milk warm from the cow, and for the next ten days with cold full milk diluted with a little warm water and mixed with a quantity, at first, of rye, or oil-cake meal, he will thrive well, and after four weeks will do well upon warm skimmed milk, with oats or oatmeal and a little hay. Gruel made of linseed oil-cake steeped in a little warm water, bears a close chemical resemblance to milk, and makes an excellent drink for calves at this age.

Milk being the natural food of the calf, he does not require that complicated arrangement of stomachs which become necessary for the proper division and preparation of his food when older. We accordingly find the passage to the first and second stomach closed, and the folds of the third adhering closely, leaving only a narrow tube for the passage of the milk to the fourth stomach, the true seat of digestion. This arrangements shows that the food of a young calf should be liquid. The time of change from liquid to dry or solid food with a calf is always critical, and weaning should take place gradually.

Sow Corn Broadcast.

In the drought and heat of summer, our northern pastures suffer severely, and as a consequence, the animals pastured in them shrink, and if cows, the quantity of milk greatly diminishes. What all farmers want, and what all can have, is a substitute of some forage to come in at this time, and not only keep up the yield of milk cows, but also to improve their general condition. The soiling system I have never practised, but for a number of years have stabled my cattle every night in a well-ventilated and cool tie-up, using loam and muck for litter and to absorb the liquid, which is thrown out into a manure shed. Realizing the difficulty of a good pasture during and after the middle of August, for milk cows, I resolved some years ago to supply the want by sowing corn in drills for the purpose of feeding cows at night and morning. The result of my first trial in this matter was so successful, that I have since followed the same plan each season, and in a brief statement of my practice, I want to recommend it to other farmers. I have never entered into it very largely, sowing as much ground as I could manage well after having planted my corn. The first lot is sowed in drills three feet apart, about the first of June, and again towards the middle or last of the month. The variety of the corn which I use is the large Southern as it grows heavier and coming forward at different times, makes provision for a ready crop of succulent fodder. It can be procured at most country stores, but where it is impossible to get it, our northern corn sown in the same manner will answer a good purpose. I have found it most excellent food for dairy cows, keeping up the flow of milk at a season when it is of the most profit, and at a time when pasture grass becomes dry. Cows eat it with an eager relish, and a good meal of it at night and morning will get them in the habit of coming to the stall at night of their own accord. If the butts of the stalks are hard for them to eat, they can be given to the hogs, so nothing is lost.

The amount of green fodder which can be grown upon an acre under a moderate state of cultivation, seems almost beyond belief. One stalk of southern corn cut by the middle of August, will, when green, weigh three and one-half pounds. An acre of ground contains 43,560 square feet, consequently, if but one stalk of the above weight should be grown upon each foot, the product would be over seventy tons to the acre! It is safe to say, however, that land which will cut one ton of hay to the acre, will produce five tons of corn fodder grown in this manner. It is also well to grow corn as a crop for winter forage.—B. in *Bost. Cult.*

Egyptian Corn.

We note that a few of the correspondents of some of the western papers, are down upon M. E. Crandal's advertisement of his Egyptian corn, some of the parties who tried it last year claim that it is not what it is described, and that instead of growing like a tree, it does not grow over five feet high, that instead of eighteen or twenty ears, it does not produce over five, and that the corn is small, not bigger than pop-corn, and finally that is not the corn they thought it was when they purchased it. All corn of the kind advertised, farmers should be well enough acquainted with to know that it requires a long season, and a very warm climate to mature; such corn generally grows well where the latitude is low enough to suit it, and some years it will do well in moderately northern climates, but for a crop it is not reliable.

The Garden & Orchard.

Summer Fruits for the Table.

BY T. T. LYON, PLYMOUTH, MICH.

No. IV.

The larger varieties of the Goosberry, so highly valued in England for culinary purposes, can hardly be said to be successful under our more fervid sun; although cases are not wanting, in which, under the influence of proper soils, favorable seasons and judicious management, a reasonable degree of success has been attained. With a rich, deep, strong soil, young, vigorous plants and an annual thinning out the older shoots, the grower may be able to secure several fine crops with little trouble from mildew, which is the great enemy of this fruit in our climate: when, however, from any cause, the enemy gains a foothold, its dislodgement becomes a matter of great difficulty, and the grower will most easily get upon his feet again, by uprooting his old plants, and forming a new plantation with young thrifty bushes.

Under the influence of these discouragements, it is not strange that planters, should entirely neglect this fruit. Our forests, however, produce, in abundance, a native variety, which never mildews, and which, were it not for the strong spines that guard the fruit, and which require too much labor for their removal, would be esteemed a valuable substitute. In our swamps may also be found another variety, with smaller fruit, which, together with the entire plant, is nearly, or quite, destitute of spines, and which, when removed to a dry soil, and submitted to good culture, becomes very vigorous and prolific. The small size of this variety is an objection to its cultivation, as is, also, the fact that it has a very large calyx, which adheres to the fruits with great tenacity.

The fanciers of this fruit are not, however, limited to these for a selection. For many years, Houghton's Seedling, a variety of American origin, has been before the public; although so great has been the apathy respecting this fruit, that it can hardly be said to be, even yet, generally known. The habit of the plant, as well as the appearance of the fruit, (except in size,) is so much like the above as to induce the suspicion that it is a seedling from that variety.

More recently, the Mountain Seedling of Lebanon has been introduced, by the Shakers of New Lebanon. This is a variety very different in habit from the Houghton, and with stronger shoots and larger fruit.

Still more recently (about 1854), Mr. Downing produced a seedling from the Houghton, of twice its size, and of excellent quality. Like its parent, the berries are entirely smooth and free from spines. It is yet but little disseminated.

These varieties are natives of our country, adapted to our climate, and said not to be liable to mildew. The writer has plants of each, which are producing a few fruits the present season. As their merits become developed the public will be made acquainted with them.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

The Bloss Hand Scarifier.

Last spring we had occasion to call attention to the hand scarifier for gardens, got up by Mr. Bloss of the American Seed Store, in this city. During the spring Mr. Bloss has remodeled this useful little implement, and improved it in several particulars. For instance, he has made the wheels somewhat wider in the rim, so that they will not cut into light soils so deep as the implement of last year did. Then the teeth are arranged in more regular order on the ribs, so that they cut with more evenness and facility; and next, the teeth themselves are made stronger and with a shoulder that holds them firmly to their place, and to their work, and they are not now so liable to work loose. As an implement for the garden, there is no mistake, this is one of the best that has yet been put before the public to save labor with the hoe, and it must come into very general use. Mr. Bloss is now prepared to supply orders for these improved implements, and we refer our readers to his advertisement.

Training Lima Beans.

A Baltimore correspondent of the *Gardener's Monthly* says that though the following is but a small hint, yet by it Lima beans may be gathered two weeks before the usual time, and so, perhaps, may be useful. Instead of having long and stout poles only, as is usual, I tie on lateral slender rods with a willow band, horizontally, and so train the vines, much in fact, as you would do a grape vine. It takes but a few minutes to give my small plot of plants a tendency to run on the lateral poles and I am well rewarded by their extra earliness. I can not explain why they should be earlier than when they ran on upright poles; but such is the fact, and you may have it for what it is worth.

The Peabody Seedling.

Mr. M. H. Hunter, of Grosse Isle, whose advertisement of his school will be found in this week's paper, is one of the most successful cultivators of small fruits we have in this vicinity. He has some acres under cultivation of the strawberry,

and has tried a variety of sorts. Peabody's Seedling he has tried and likes; it is a large fruit, the texture of which has not been overrated, but it takes, he thinks, till the second year before it comes into bearing. Then he does not think it such a full bearer in this climate as represented. But he is not yet prepared to speak fully of its merits or demerits. He considers it a good and valuable variety, but as yet hesitates about commending it as more than an amateur's sort. The Wilson Albany he thinks rather tart, unless fully ripe. He has got some of Downer's Ever-bearing which he is about to try this next season, and let us know how they succeed with him.

Progress in Flowering Plants.

Turner in his *Florist* says:—The Hyacinth, so long the pride of Dutch gardens, is now becoming a popular show flower in Britain; and as such, taken in connection with several other genera recently added to the list of florists' flowers, clearly shows that public opinion is progressing in favor of plants with highly colored blossoms, which are fast superseding the Cape Heath and other hard wooded plants, all but universally grown a quarter of a century back. This is not owing to any falling off in point of merit, for Ericas, Epacrises, and the beautiful Papilionaceous plants of New Holland have still their admirers; but where only a limited number of plants can be grown, or where a good succession of bloom is wanted throughout the year, the Chinese Azalea, Cineraria, Pelargonium, and even the Calceolaria, are preferred as being more showy, and less difficult to cultivate, than Heaths, Epacrises, Dillwynia, Leschenaultia, Pultenaea, Hovea, and their allies, which, though unequalled amongst greenhouse plants for loveliness and beauty, are hard to grow in perfection, and seldom reward us with that amount of their graceful and often richly pencilled flowers as we could desire.

The Science of Gardening.

Whatever promotes an over-luxuriant production of leaf-buds proportionately diminishes the production of flower-buds, and the reason is obvious. A luxuriant foliage is ever attendant upon an over-abundant supply of moist nourishment to the roots, the consequent amount of sap generated is large, requiring a proportionately increased surface of leaf for its elaboration, and for the transpiration of the superfluous moisture; and as the bud becomes a branch or root accordingly as circumstance require, so does it produce, as may be necessary for the plant's health, either leaves or flowers. This is ascertained by the universal fact that a shrub or tree, if headed down, throws out leaf producing buds only, but never flower-buds; the former are required for the plant's existence, but the latter are only needful for the propagation of its species. A cloud of other testimonies might be produced, showing the alteration of vegetable form to accommodate the individual to altered circumstances.—Place some aquatic plants in a running stream, the Water Cress for instance, and its submerged leaves will be very small, thus giving the stream less power to force them from their rooted hold; but plant them in still water, and the leaves are uniform in size. Mountain plants have, for a similar reason, the smallest foliage near their summits, thus giving less hold to the boisterous winds which sweep over them. Nor is this contrary to reason, as some persons would have us believe; for the petals, and even the minutest parts of every flower, are only different forms of the same albumen, parenchyma and bark, which take another shape in the leaf. And it is only one other instance of the power of adaptation to circumstances so wisely given by God to all organized beings, which makes the wool of the sheep become scanty hair in tropical temperatures, and the brown fur of our hares become white amid the snows of the arctic regions. In the case of plants, it is familiar to every gardener; and he knows, that by differing modes of treatment, he can make, according to his pleasure, his plants produce an exuberance of leaves or of flowers, and a well known instance is the *Solanum grandiflora*. This native of Jamaica had for many years been cultivated in our hot houses, had been propagated by cuttings, and each plant put forth annually shoots of surpassing luxuriance; but no flower had ever been produced. Accidentally one plant was left for a season in the dry stove at Kew, and this plant had only a moderately luxuriant foliage, but a flower was produced at the extremity of every shoot. It now blooms every season in our stoves, a drier and less fertilizing course of treatment being adopted.

The circumstances of soil and climate and cultivation effect changes in plants sufficiently permanent to render it very difficult to define the difference between a variety and a species. These changes are not produced in one member of a plant, but in all. A root not remarkably fibrous when growing in the earth, becomes in water so multitudinously fibrous as to be called "a Fox-tail Root."—In the water nourishment is more diffused than in soil, and the root-surface for its absorption requires to be proportionately enlarged.

The *Phleum pratense*, or meadow cat's-tail,

and *Alopecurus geniculatus*, or Kneel Fox-tail Grasses, delight in moist-soiled localities, and in these their roots are always fibrous; but when grown in a dry soil they as uniformly become bulbous rooted. Bulbous-roots are adapted to endure excessive droughts, being reservoirs of moisture.

In the Alpine plants, Burnet, Saxifrage, Coriander, and Anise, the lower leaves are entire, whilst the upper leaves are divided, thus offering a less hold for the winds which sweep over them. In some aquatic plants, especially *Ranunculus acutifolius*, the lower immersed leaves are capillary, offering little surface to the stream, whilst the upper leaves are flat and circular, being the form best suited for floating on its surface. What is still more remarkable, as is observed by MM. De Candolle and Sprengel, the blossoms of *Juncus subverticillatus* when it remains as *Juncus fluitans* constantly under water are transformed into long stem-leaves.

Then again, as remarked by Mr. Keith, some plants which are annuals in a cold climate, such as Sweden, become perennials in a hot climate, like the West Indies. This has been exemplified in *Tropaeolum* and *Malva arborica*. On the other hand, some plants which are perennials in hot climates, are reduced to annuals when transplanted into a cold region, examples being offered in *Mignonette*, *Mirabilis* and *Ricinus*.

All these results, and many more which might be quoted, are no more than illustrations of that power so often bestowed upon vegetables and animals to adapt themselves to circumstances. That power is always for the purpose of preserving the health, or safety or propagation, of the individual on which it is bestowed; but it effects changes of form and development which increase the difficulty of distinguishing species from varieties.

Those who ridicule the idea of the leaf, the flower, and the fruit being only different developments of the same parts, which take different forms as the necessities of the plant render them desirable, surely forget that the leaf naturally takes such varying shapes, as in many instances to have more the appearance of fruit than of that usually assumed by foliage. Of this number are many of our fleshy leaved plants; and the tubular vessel at the extremity of the leaf of the *Nepenthes distillatoria*. In the calyx of the Strawberry Spinach (*Blitum*), and in that of the mulberry, the transformation is still more complete; for here it actually changes color when the flowering is over, becoming the edible part of the fruit, and enclosing the seed like a genuine berry.

The difference of color usually existing between leaves and petals is a very unsubstantial distinction. Many flowers are altogether green; many leaves are brilliantly colored, as those of *Melampyrum*, *Amaranthus*, *Begonia*, &c. Then, again, green leaves become yellow, red, and brown, in autumn; and M. Macaire has shown, that the chromule or coloring matter of leaves and flowers is identical, being only more oxygenized in the latter; and we incline to the opinion that the variegated color in leaves also arises chiefly from those colored parts being more highly oxygenized.

There are circumstances—there are certain degrees of nourishment, of heat and of light, though our knowledge is too limited to assign them with arithmetical precision, which have a tendency to promote the development of some vegetable organs rather than others.—Accordingly, as those circumstances prevail, we find the pistils increased in number at the expense of the stamens, as was observed by Mr. Brown in the case of the wallflower, and in the *Magnolia fuscata*; and by M. Røper, in the *Campanula rapunculoides*; or the pistil changed into stamens, as was noticed by the same botanist in *Euphorbia pelutris* and *Gentiana campestris*; so the petals have been observed converted into calyx in the *Ranunculus abortivus*, and the calyx into petals in *Primula calycanthema*; petals changed to stamens in the black currant, and in *Capsella bursa pastoris*; and stamens as well as pistils to petals in double flowers. But all those parts of a flower have been observed changed into leaves. Nor is this matter of surprise, for these are the organs most necessary for the well being of a plant; and when the production of blossom fails, it is only because more foliage is required for the elaboration of a superabundant sap. Illustrations of these changes of the floral organs into leaves have been observed by M. DeCandolle, and others, in a variety of the Gilliflower (*Hesperis Matronalis*), in varieties of the *Ranunculus*, *Anemone*, *Fraxinella* (*Dictamnus albus*); in *Ranunculus philonotis*; *Campanula rapunculoides*, *Anemone nemorosa*, *Erysimum officinale*, and *Scabiosa columbica*.—J., in *Cottage Gardener*.

Something about the Vine.

We quote a few passages from a paper read before the Dublin Horticultural Society by J. Knight Boswell, on the subject of introducing the Grape Vine into the south of Ireland for cultivation:

"In the American species of the Vine, it partakes of the same character as the Hop plant, being also polygamous. A similar remarkable character has been observed in the Strawberry plant also in America. In the physiology of botany there is no part of the science more interesting than the modes by which plants perfect their flowers, adapting themselves to their peculiar situations; evidencing throughout the design and hand of the Creator. A limestone, gravelly substratum, clay combined with sand, lime, and crushed or phosphates, form the best soil for a vineyard, the rootlets of the Vine delighting in light friable, and porous soils. It must be well trenched and drained. In reference to the quality of soils, we have, on the authority of French chemists, that Burgundy wine owes its character to a clayey soil, combined with lime; Medoc to a sandy soil; Champagne from soil where lime predominates; and Hermitage from a granite soil.

Strong or stimulating manure is most dangerous to the vinous property of the Grape. The general rule in wine-producing countries is to manure only with its own cuttings, or the refuse of the Grape when pressed, which contain tartar, essential to the vinous property of the Grape. Excessive richness of the soil, though it gives a larger crop, and the best fruit for the table, detracts from the character of the wine. There have been several remarkable instances of this fact; amongst others, the celebrated vineyard of Johannisberg, which some fifty years since having been richly manured, it for several years afterwards produced a grape which gave wine of an inferior character, and much deteriorated in quality. It took twenty years before the soil became sufficiently poor to restore the vinous quality of the Grape. Soils which produce choice and rare wines are never manured with any description of fetid manure, generally applied for the purpose of fertilizing land; but wool, horn, bones, and the cuttings and refuse of the Vine only itself, being only used. The scientific botanist tells us that the Vine only takes up from the earth carbonic acid, ammonia, &c.: practice and experience, both ancient and modern, affirm the contrary.

The chemical properties which the soil should possess for the culture of the Vine is an important consideration. The principal constituents of the Grape are the tartaric acid, derived from potash in the soil; saccharine, obtained from phosphates, and converted by fermentation into alcohol. It is for this reason that bones deprived of fat consisting principally of phosphate of lime exert such a beneficial influence on the growth of the plant, in the development and formation of the seed and fruit; and, therefore, in all Vine borders, and in potted Vines, bone dust is largely used.

Phosphates fatten the Grape; potash gives tartar, which produces the vinous property, so essential to the production of good wine; and for this reason it is that the leaves and cuttings of the Vine, which contain tartar, are the best manure for the Grapes intended for wine. In warm countries the quantity of tartaric acid is insignificant, and in cold ones the saccharin is proportionably small; thus wine made from Grapes in Spain contains more alcohol, and is stronger than those of the Rhine. The Rhine wines contain but little alcohol; but the tartaric acid is largely present, and they are, therefore, more acid than those of France or Spain, but are not so intoxicating. The presence of alcohol in wine is essential, because wine will not keep without a proportion either of alcohol or of another substance, termed tannic acid. Tannic acid is created, during fermentation, from the skin, stones, and green stalk; it is for this reason that where alcohol is wanting, Grapes are pulled while the stalk is green, for the purpose of extracting, by fermentation, the tannic acid. The general rule for gathering the vintage is when the stalk is turning brown. If the coldness of our climate should cause an undue amount of tartaric acid, the addition of sugar would correct the acid and create alcohol. The object of the grower here would be to mature the vinous property of the Grape. Before the Grape becomes ripe it contains a large proportion of tartaric acid, which decreases as it ripens, and the saccharine increases in quantity.

The fruit of the Vine depends upon climate, atmospheric influence, and light, as well as soil. Take the Grapes of any one Vine—leave one bunch open to the influence of a very hot sun, by removing the leaves; permit

another bunch to be protected by the leaves; cover another with a bell of clear glass; one other with dark glass or oiled paper and you will find a graduated improvement; the Grape by the latter mode being a finer scented fruit than by the previous modes. It thus appears that a hot sun is not only injurious to the vinous property of the Grape, but also to its aroma, it always ripening better under the leaf; and as the black Grape ripens earlier, its culture in this country is recommended.—The soil in some vineyards requires to be constantly renewed. We may easily conceive how soon the Vine, planted in some of the artificial beds made in crevices and fissures of the Rhine mountains, and similar localities, absorbs all the nourishment from the poor soil which feeds it, which obliges the grower to give a fresh supply when required. Many vineyards are so rich that they do not require the soil to be renewed; and some in France are in the same condition they were in centuries ago, as may be seen in the neighborhood of Toulouse and Bordeaux. I have seen luxuriant Vines of a very advanced age in some of the rich soil margining the lake of Como; while high on the mountain they were of a stunted growth. In reference to the age of the Vine, we have the authority of Pliny and Strabo that Vines in their time attained upwards of 500 years of age, and were sawn into planks for domestic purposes. In the city of Populonium, there was a statue of Jupiter formed of the trunk of a single Vine, which for ages remained proof against all decay. The celebrated Vine of Hampton Court bears evidence of the age to which the Vine retains its productive powers, furnishing upwards of two thousand bunches annually.

A change is gradually taking place in the culture and management of the Vine, many growers turning their attention to produce, and not quality; the modern introduction of manuring, by giving a much larger return, being found to pay the grower better than the old system. For choice and rare wines, this remark, however, does not apply. The rule for the culture of the Vine for fruit produce is the reverse of that for wine growth. In the case of fruit only, a large supply is necessary to fatten the grape.—Several varieties of the black Grape and many of the white varieties are recommended for open air culture. The white is the sweeter Grape, and is largely grown in the south of England, where one may see the Vine trained in front of the houses, and the bunches sometimes covered with paper cones. This Grape resembles much those of Fontainebleau.—The Vine is of all plants the most manageable; it may be grown in the open air against a wall with a southern aspect, or, like the Raspberry, in what is termed the bush culture, or trained along the ground. It will, in fact, assume any form or shape the grower desires. The vineyard, if not planted against the face of a rock, may be against dwarf walls made from stones, collected in the clearing of the land. Grapes grown on the bush are larger, ripen better, and are protected from hail and rain by the leaves. The reason for their ripening sooner by this mode of culture is, the sun's heat is reflected from the ground, and this heat is partially contained in the soil during the night, and keeps the plant warm, thereby pushing it into quicker growth.

Experience with an Orchard House.

A correspondent of the *Cottage Gardener* thus writes relative to his orchard house and the experience he has had with it:

"I scarcely ever remember to have derived more pleasure from my orchard-house than this spring. The weather here in the south was windy, cold, and cloudy, without frost throughout the month of January; but my house was always dry and calm, and half an hour's sunshine sent up the temperature to 55° and 60°. February gave us plenty of frosty days, but rarely a day without gleams of sunshine, creating at once in my house that most agreeable temperature as given above—the air so dry and calm as to be worth something a mouthful to breathe.

About a fortnight ago my apricots came into bloom; they have been most beautiful, and are now settling their fruit as thick 'as leaves in Vallambrosa.' The trees were pinched in to three leaves all last summer, after instructions received from our orchard-house master, and top-dressed in October.—I am delighted with them, and with that pruning-made-easy system of summer-pinching.

The temperature of my house for the three weeks in March just passed has been quite perfect, in sunny days going up to 65° and 70°; the air calm, dry, pure and sweet, for I have not had anything added to the top dressing given in October; and as the earth in the pots, from being so excessively dry

all winter, rapidly absorbs the small quantity of water the trees at present require, I have not felt any moisture in the air, so as to make it, like the air of a conservatory, unwhole some to breathe.

My peach trees to-day (March 24), are now fast bursting into bloom. They are all bushes and perfect beauties, having been under the three-leaf system of pinching all last summer. How doubtful I felt about this pinching about the first of June for the rapid growth of the young shoots seemed magical, and every day my finger and thumb had full employment. I thought I should get bundles of unripe shoots, and that my trees would be a mass of green leaves and green shoots without blossom buds. July made me more hopeful, and I had faith in my teacher, which, by the way, I felt while I was pinching in June; but the firmest faith will occasionally waver, as we all know.

August came, and I was still pinching.—My fruit, from not being shaded by long luxuriant shoots, began to ripen of a fine deep crimson; and by the end of the month I saw that my pinched shoots would also ripen well to my great comfort.

April 1st.—My peach and nectarine trees are now in full bloom. One would scarcely imagine that so much variety could be found in their flowers: some with small petals nearly crimson; some with them very large of the peach-blossom color; others with petals so small as scarcely to be distinguished, the flowers being a mass of stamens crowned with their anthers covered with 'gold dust.' In the orchard-house these variations in the blossoms of the peach and nectarine are of the highest interest; and they seem so novel, for against walls they are scarcely seen if the weather be even warm enough to allow of a close inspection.

My house is span-roofed, with glass on each side, and fourteen feet in width. Two rows of trees are on each side of the central path, forming an avenue to me full of interest, and which will continue till the last peach is gathered in October.

I have only seen one bee in my house this season, and I have scarcely seen any on my Crocuses and Sicillas, owing, I suppose, to the unusually cold stormy weather. They are so useful and interesting in the orchard-house at this season, that I have sent to a neighbor to borrow a hive for a few weeks to be placed near mine.

Perhaps it is worth while to add, that in the spring of 1858 I planted in my house two pyramidal peach trees one on each side of the doorway. I pinched in their shoots during that summer, took them up in October, and replanted them with a shovelful of compost in the same places, and had some fine fruit from them in 1859; although I must add that nearly all the young fruit on them was killed by that severe frost of the 1st of April. I pinched them in as directed, and took them up, and replanted them in October last.—They are now two fine trees, full of blossoms, and stand like two beautiful sentinels at the entrance of my orchard house.

FARM NOTES.

Sugar Cane.

R. M. Hedges of Columbus, Ohio, gives a preference to the Imphee cane over the Chinese Sorghum. The seed of the Imphee starts quicker, grows stronger, and ripens more rapidly. Mr. Hedges made about 2500 gallons of syrup last year for himself and his neighbors, so that his experience is considerable.

A California Ditch Digger.

A California paper talking of the success of a ditch plow, says it cuts a ditch three feet deep and two and a half feet wide at top and bottom, and performs its work with greater precision and much more effectually than the same could be performed by hand. With three men and two horses, the plow cut a ditch fifty-two rods in length in a day.

Effects of Draining Grass Lands.

The agricultural commissioner of the London Times, states that the extraordinary lateness of the season, and the complete exhaustion of the store of roots and fodder have driven the farmers of the north of Ireland to their wits end to provide for their live stock. He says the first remedy that may be looked for is early grass, and this may not only be greatly increased in produce, but forwarded fully a fortnight or three weeks by the application of certain portable manures. Of these the most sure in its action is nitrate of soda. Mr. Caird says he used it at the rate of two cwt. per acre at the cost of \$3.50 per cwt. This he considered the cheapest manure in the market.

Plow deep in the fall, where you would plow early in the spring.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE.

The Herds of Great Britain—Mr. Bolden's Herd.

FROM THE LONDON FARMER'S MAGAZINE.

Lancaster, both to the historic and the Shorthorn mind, is essentially a land of Dukes. The former loves to contemplate that bold eminence, crowned by the Lungess Tower and the grey bastions of that castle which Roger de Poitou built, and where John o'Gaunt loved to dwell in the perilous strife of the Roses; and the latter thinks, in a less martial mood, of the two mighty Grand Dukes, which dwelt beneath its shade, and then crossed the Atlantic, each with a thousand guineas on his head, to join their fair Ducie and Towneley mates on the banks of the Hudson river. These modern Dukes of Lancaster held their state either at Springfield Hall, which has forty acres of pasture land round it, on the southern outskirts of the town, or at the Red Bank Farm which is four miles to the north, on the desolate Morecambe Bay. The two places form the summer and winter residence of Mr. Bolden's herd, which numbers about fifty head; and as we visited it in the latter season, we found at least forty at the farm, whether they had duly migrated, to consume the hay, straw, and root-crops on the spot where they are grown. Natty as the arrangements are throughout, the coolness and comfort of the shippin at Springfield chiefly caught our eye. The whole of it, with the exception of the yard of Third Grand Duke, is under one roof, with the calf boxes at each end; and the cows stand *vis a vis*, with a gangway, from which they are fed, of six feet wide between them. Wood and glass find no place here. Open iron-work separates the gangway and the stalls; the partitions between the latter are slabs of blue slate; and the ventilation comes not only from the roof, but through the minutely perforated zinc windows, which do not admit of a draught sufficient to blow out a candle.

Mr. Bolden inherited his taste for Shorthorns from his father, who along with Mr. John Colling of Whitehouse, and Mr. Lax of Ravensworth, caught his inspiration from the Brothers Colling, and died in 1855, at Hynning, near Lancaster. No man was fuller of Shorthorn lore, intermixed with the quaint sayings of the old Durham and Yorkshire worthies. He kept a herd for many years, always striking to the old fashioned roomy heavy-fleshed cows; and hired Leonidas, Leander, and Royal Buck, and other bulls, from the Booths, in days when a man who gave only sixty guineas for a season was considered quite an intrepid character, and when Waraby females could be had for money.

Four of these now "Veiled Prophetesses," Fame, Rachel, Bridget, and Vivacity, were purchased by Mr. Bolden soon after he commenced breeding, in 1849; and along with cows of the Duchess, Cambridge Rose, and Waterloo tribes, from Kirkleavington, the Cherry tribe from Col. Cradock, and the descendants of No. 25 at the Clinton sale, gradually formed the present beautiful herd, all of which, with the exception of Waterloo 12th and 13th, were bred by their owner.—No herd has made greater strides towards perfection, and it is a remarkably encouraging instance to prove that if a man begins with good sorts, and gives his judgment full scope in selecting crosses, he may even in ten years place himself in the front rank. The whole herd is in breeding condition, and this fertility seems due both to his preferring a state of nature, to "the red, white, and blue" ribbons of the show-yard, and the free use of Duchess bulls.

The late Mr. Bates, when he published the portrait of the Duke of Northumberland in 1839, did not fail to improve the opportunity by giving an abstract from the title-deeds of this tribe. Through that document we trace them back to 1784, when Charles Collings purchased from the agent of the Duke of Northumberland that original cow, whose ancestors had for two centuries peacefully cropped the Stanwick herbage, or been driven off by the mailed moss-trooper in many a border foray. Hence it was that he rechristened the cow *Duchess* "after that family, because they are justly entitled to be held in commemoration for having possessed a tribe of cattle, which Mr. Charles Colling assured me was the best he ever had or ever saw, and that he was never able to improve upon her, although put to his best bulls." There is quite a Hebrew grandeur in the pastoral simplicity of the old Kirkleavington enthusiast as he spurs the nine hundred armorial ensigns of the blood royal of England and the chivalry of France, commingled in the Percy banner; and calmly paints in the old red and white cow grazing, instead of the lion ram-

pant, on their proud baronial shield.

Still, write as he might about their glories, his deep partiality for them had nearly been their ruin, and although they had been in his hands for five-and-forty years, they were reduced to a very low ebb when he died.—Duchess 64th, the dam of Second Grand Duke, he did not live to see, and she was the youngest of the eight which stood up before Mr. Strafford in the memorable sale ring close by the little church-yard, where, when we last heard, not even a stone is sacred to its memory. Her dam, Duchess 55th, has been a very Barbelles in the herd world, as three of her produce were sold for 2,300 guineas, and she was both the dam and the drandam of a thousand-guinea bull. Mr. Bolden bought the first of the Kirkleavington eight in Duchess 51st, dam of the Fourth Duke of York, for whom Lord Ducie gave 200 guineas at the same sale, and sold after three years' use to the Americans for 500 guineas. The saltwater was fatal to him, as he broke his neck in a storm; but the change from the banks of the stately Tees to "the gently curving lines of creamy spray," that wash the Red Bank Farm, redeemed his dam from the curse of barrenness, which had sunk her to 60 guineas.

She bred three Leifer-calves, the first of which, by Leonidas, died in the birth, and the others were ushered into the yard at Springfield for us, in the shape of two roan cows, Grand Duchess and Grand Duchess 2d, by Grand Duke. A noble pair they were, and as Earl Ducie used to say of Duchess 55th, and one or two other of his favorites "You might stop and smoke a cigar over them." The eldest is a beautiful specimen of a "Bates toucher," silky hair on a stout elastic hide, with that peculiarly dainty cellular tissue between the hide and flesh. The head, too, has all the most favorite characteristics of the tribe, slightly dished in the forehead, with a prominent nostril, and a great general sweetness of expression. And what is still better, they are well down in the twist, and are great milkers, combined with heavy flesh—qualities which we too rarely meet with now-a-days. Her first bull-calf was accidentally killed; but there are two heifers from her, one of them Grand Duchess 4th, a neat roan of twenty months, in calf to Grand Duke 3d, and a red Grand Duchess 7th, of about five months old. Grand Duchess 2d bears a strong family likeness to her sister, but she has more substance and gaiety of carriage; and she held up her head, as if right conscious of her lineage. She is little more than five years old, but she has had three heifer calves, Grand Duchess 3d, 5th, 8th, and Third Grand Duke. The former of these two has a very good roan heifer by Prince Imperial, with the same gentleness of eye and mellowness of touch that prevails the whole tribe, which already numbers eight females and one male in Mr. Bolden's hands.

Three of the heifers are red with a few patches of white, and it is curious to notice in their marks the exact resemblance to that original Duchess, from whom thrice 183 gs. would hardly have separated Mr. Bates at the Ketton sale. Coates's Herd Book has preserved to us her picture, as she feeds on the Tyneside, with Halton Castle in the distance. The white patch on the flanks and crop, the star on the forehead, and the gay little beauty-spot just above the muzzle, are all there; and with the exception of Duchess 3d, who is enrolled in the Sibylline leaves of Shorthorn rate as "a light grey," there was no break in the "red and white succession till Duchess 19th was crossed with Belvidere of the "White Bull," or Princess family, and two roan heifers were the produce. A double cross of Belvidere brought the color to white for the first time in Duchess 50th from Duchess 38th, by the Duke of Northumberland, from the first roan, Duchess 33d.

Cambridge Rose 5th, by Second Cleveland Lad, was five years old at the Kirkleavington sale, when Mr. Bolden senior bought her, and with the exception of Cambridge Rose 6th, who is still kept a Shorthorn memento at Cobham, and Cambridge Rose 7th, who was purchased by Mr. Downes, and from him by Mr. Bolden for 70 gs., the next autumn, there were then no more descendants in the land of the celebrated Hustler's Red Rose. Cobham proved the value of this blood by the biddings for the gay old cow, and her Marmaduke calf, Moss Rose, for whom three hundred guineas has twice since been refused. In Mr. Combe's hands, she bred four bulls and three heifers; and there is every hope that the iron mineral waters, which Belle has met with in her new home, will make her blossom like a rose once more. The First and Second Dukes of Cambridge alone represent Cambridge Rose 7th, and as she persisted in breeding nothing but bulls, the tribe was lost to Springfield at her death.

When Mr. Bolden had got home the old Duchess 51st, and compared her with some other very good Shorthorns on his farm, he became so convinced of the goodness of the Bates blood, that he determined to make his stand on it. His first move was to purchase Grand Duke (10284), by Second Cleveland Lad from Duchess 55th, for 205 gs., the same price that Mr. Hay of Shethin, Aberdeenshire, gave for him at Kirkleavington. At the time he bought him, he and his father had several cows almost useless, after having been served repeatedly by idle bulls; but with him and successive Duchess bulls, the fertility (which Mr. Bates attributed, in the case of the Duchesses, to the cross with Belvidere) gradually returned. The same was observable in other herds where Duchess bulls were introduced, and Earl Ducie did not conceal his opinion that his was saved by the use of them. Grand Duke was four years old when he came, and he departed for America two years after; and whether in addition to the Dukes of Cambridge we look at May Duke and Grand Turk (the sire of Great Mogul), from Booth cows; and two Cherry Dukes from the Cherry tribe, all of which have been sold and resold at high figures, Mr. Bolden stands as a bull-breeder second to none.

Grand Duke 2d, by fourth Duke of York, from Duchess 64th, who was calved at Mr. Bolden's, had rather more white on him than Grand Duke, and was only two years old when he followed him, in November 1855, to the New World. He had not quite the bold look of Grand Duke, and although it would seem to be the perfection of a Shorthorn to read good nature in his face, the Americans always thought that he looked rather too placid. Unlike the gentleman who described himself as having been absolutely unable to close his eyes from emotion, the live long night after his unexpected "Vision of Fair Women," in the shape of Queen Mab, Nectarine Blossom, and Queen of the May, a recent visitor to Thorndale does not seem to have been the least stirred up by treading such classic soil, or much struck with anything beyond Grand Turk weighing 2,800 lbs. He tells us, however, how he found him in company with Second Grand Duke and Neptune of Booth blood; and how he calculates that Duchess 64th 66th, Oxford 5th, 6th, and 13th, and Bloom, Frederica, Lalla Rookh, Buttercup 2d, Miss Butterfly, and Pearllette would be alongside them. Such an American Congress would be worth all the sea-sickness and the expense to see. Duchess 64th (600 gs.), who was generally considered the best of the eight Duchesses that were sold at Tortworth, died a short time since, along with Duchess 59th (350 gs.); and Duchess 66th (700 gs.), that "brand plucked from the fire," (as Earl Ducie termed her, when the news was carried to his dressing-room one morning that a calf had at last been found in Duchess 55th) was among the fifty head whom Mr. Thorne purchased after poor Mr. Becar's death for £7,000. She has bred remarkably well, and had a calf this year to Duke of Gloucester, who has been resold, though not for 650 gs. Mr. Alexander's herd, who first opened the American market by his purchases from Col. Towneley, has his pasture lands in Kentucky, eight hundred miles from Thorndale. Mr. Sheldon also began last year, with a new herd at Geneva in the State of New York, and has bought Duchess 71st, and a daughter of Duchess 64th, as well as some Oxfords; while Babraham has furnished him with a bull.

(To be continued.)

The Pulmonary Murrain in South Africa.

The Rev. Daniel Lindley, of the Zoloo country, South Africa, missionary of the American Board, was present in New Haven on Wednesday, at which time we had the satisfaction of meeting him in company with the gentlemen from Massachusetts, and several others especially interested in this subject.—In a conversational way, occasionally interrupted by questions, he told his story of what he had seen of this disease in Southern Africa.

Mr. Lindley's manner is straight-forward, and convincing. There is no appearance of exaggeration, and all who see and hear him are sure of his facts and his belief.

Mr. Lindley said it was a short story and a sad one. The disease was introduced five years ago from Holland, and in two years spread *thirteen hundred miles* up the coast and into the interior, literally blotting out the neat stock of the country. A great portion of the wealth of the natives and of the Dutch farmers who are scattered through that entire region consists in cattle. They are fed in droves and accompanied by herdsmen. There are no fences. Trading in cattle is very ex-

tensively carried on and they are used as draught animals very much.

A full blood Dutch bull was imported for the improvement of the native stock, by a gentleman of Cape Town. This bull had the disease, and after infecting several herds, living a few months or weeks, he coughed painfully, his lungs decayed, and he died.

In general the symptoms of the malady are, after some eight weeks have elapsed since the exposure—first, a staring coat, then a light lung cough, followed next by a deep consumptive cough, given with the neck outstretched so as to make a straight passage from the lungs outward; shortly after this they stop feeding, fall, and die.

The spread was very rapid. Unprincipled men would sell their diseased stock, in some cases driving it far into uninfected regions; thus it traversed 1,300 miles in two years, destroying hundreds of thousands of cattle.

The question was asked what is the state of the cattle that was left, or passed over?—Mr. Lindley said there are none, they are all swept away. He said he had known of one animal to get well and heard of others in a few cases, but literally they were all cleared out.

As the disease approached the district where he lived, at once it "jumped" two hundred miles or more, being thus brought within sixty miles of his people. This was done by two native cattle traders, who bought five head of diseased stock and drove them two hundred miles and then mixed them with a herd of eighty or more.

Mr. Lindley became thoroughly alarmed at the approach of the malady, and as the chief was holding at that very time a counsel of his people, he (Mr. Lindley) went before them and fully explained to them the contagious nature of the disease and how they might guard against it, and so alarmed them, that with the aid of the chief's authority, they at once cut off all communication between their own and the neat cattle outside their bounds.

The people inhabit a valley and the sides of the surrounding hills. From his description we should judge it to be quite thickly settled, by a comparatively civilized people.

STRONGEST PROOF THAT THE DISEASE IS CONTAGIOUS AND NOT EPIDEMIC.

The disease soon appeared on their bounds, but as all were prevented bringing cattle over the ridges of the hills and other bounds of the district, they enjoyed entire freedom from it among their cattle, while within sight the cattle of the neighboring region could be seen at times lying dead in the fields.

Mr. Lindley remained after this three years in that country, and during this time and afterwards, so far as he knows the same entire exemption was maintained. Sometimes the nations would be obliged to turn out armed with spears, etc., to drive back those who were determined to bring their cattle into the valley. "Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom" in this as in other matters. Recently the British government has opened a great government road through this country, and the result it is feared will be that the people will be able no longer to keep the disease out.

The Dutch farmers, who were extensive cattle breeders, have now gone to keeping sheep very extensively, and this is, we think, without doubt, the cause of the appearance of great quantities of "Cape wool" in the market. A question was asked in regard to the hides, etc., whether Mr. L. thought the disease might be communicated by them.—He told in answer a story of a farmer who had a large herd and folded them every night within the group of houses of his departments. These houses are arranged in a circle, and it is called a kraal. Within this the cattle are driven at night. The man had been at great pains to keep his stock from exposure to the disease, but was very unpopular with the neighboring natives. One morning he found a single horn in the kraal, evidently thrown in during the night. Eight weeks from that time his cattle showed the disease, and he lost them all.

INOCULATION.

Mr. Lindley described a process of inoculation by which the disease was implanted in the tail of sound animals, and in many cases so affected their systems that they would after recovery be no more liable to take it in the lungs. This is done by making an incision in the animal's tail, and inserting a portion of a diseased lung. The tail swells up, and the disease goes up the tail to the body, and the hinder parts swell and become most disgusting. The sores need opening, and the animal careful nursing. They generally lose their tails, and have a terrible time of it. The number that recover is about 16 out of 20, if the animals are young or vigorous, healthy, and in low flesh. The inoculation is certain death to fat cattle, and cows in full milk or with calf. It is now a matter of speculation to go into regions not yet affected and buy up the most promising animals, inoculate them, and then drive them into the cattleless region for sale. These are the only cattle they now have, but they are perfectly unharmed where the disease is all about them.—*Homestead.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cox, Hibbs & Co., Three Rivers, Mich., Threshing Machines.
J. B. Bloss & Co., Detroit, Hand Scarifier.
H. H. Leeds & Co., N. Y. city, Sale of Cattle, &c.
M. H. Hunter, Grosse Ile, Institute for Boys.

FARM FOR SALE.—The owner of a magnificent farm of 210 acres, located in Macomb county, a few miles from Rochester, in this State, is desirous of selling it. The farm itself has a fine large dwelling, horse barns, large barn sheds, carriage house, pigsty, orchard, and garden; is well fenced, and under first rate cultivation. With the farm will be sold the stock and implements, which are all in good order, and comprise cattle, sheep and horses, together with the wagons, &c. used upon such an estate. The terms will be made easy.

For further particulars apply to R. F. JOHNSTONE, Editor of the Michigan Farmer. 17-1f

MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1860.

Editorial Miscellany

We give room to a description of the terrible plague with which Massachusetts is at the present moment afflicted. It will be seen also by the account which is given by Mr. Lindley, of its introduction, and spread in Africa, that it is not a disease to be treated lightly, and that nothing but the most efficient measures can be adopted with any hope of success. The introduction of this pest into the west would be a fatality which no man can contemplate without horror. The subject has been brought before the attention of Congress, and very properly; we think, that the interest of the whole Union is involved in preventing the disease from spreading, and in having it eradicated from the region where it now unquestionably prevails to an extent that threatens to completely destroy every herd in New England in a very short time. From all that we can learn, we think the general government could not do a more important or meritorious action than to aid the authorities of Massachusetts and Cincinnati in destroying every animal within the bounds of those States, that in any way can be suspected of being contaminated or diseased.

We call attention to the sale of stock advertised from the herd of the Hon. A. B. Conger of Haverstraw, New York. The herd of Mr. Conger has long been noted as one of the best selected for cattle in the three great divisions of Shorthorns, Devons and Ayrshires, and those who desire to purchase can apply for his catalogues, which are to be ready after the first of June.

If any of our readers would like to secure on reasonable terms, and on fair time, a good, handsome two-year-old shorthorn bull, such as we would willingly breed from ourselves, were we in the business, we can let them know where such a bull is to be had. His sire and dam were each themselves imported animals, and from herds of the highest reputation in England.

We take great pleasure in calling attention to the threshing machinery, separators and horse powers manufactured by Cox, Hibbs & Co., of Three Rivers. These powers have been tried and found amongst the best exhibited at the State and county shows for several years. A thorough experience in the manufacture has given this firm a complete knowledge of the kind of machinery needed upon western farms, and they are making a combined machine that does all that they announce it is capable of doing, and of doing that work well.

Now that Geo. M. Patchen has conquered Ethan Allen, a trial of two matches has been made for him with Flora Temple. The first trial is mile beats best three in five, and to come off on the 5th of June. The next trial is to take place the week after, on the 12th. The admirers of this very fast Bashaw Stallion claim that he can lessen the time of 2 2/4 by several seconds.

A rumor was prevalent throughout the city during the early part of the week that the Michigan Central Railroad had been leased to the Grand Trunk Company, for a time of something less than 1000 years. We are pleased to learn that there is no truth in the rumor and no foundation for it. We do not want to see such a railroad connection as that under the control of parties who are foreign to our institutions, and to all our interests.

The Messrs. Appleton have issued in the same elegant style as the preceding volumes, the ninth volume of the American Cyclopædia. This volume includes the articles between Hayne and Jersey. The Biographical portion of this volume is singularly rich. We note also that the contributors are composed of those who are most eminently fitted for the task of giving the condensed, yet lucid and clear statements of men and matters which render this Cyclopædia so worthy of its high position as a work of reference. Professor Felton, the eminent Professor of Greek and President of Harvard College, furnishes the article upon Homer. E. G. Squires gives Honduras, and the Inca. Dr. E. Brown Seaward, the celebrated

London physician, writes on the Heart. General Henningsen writes on Horsemanship. John Estlin Cooke supplies the article on Jefferson, Patrick Henry, and Washington Irving. Charles Kraittair of Morrisiana, furnishes the articles on the Languages of the Indians, Indo-Chinese and Indo-European Languages. These few enumerations give but a slight idea of the great amount and variety of the contents, and the great utility of the work. It is for sale by W. B. Howe, of Detroit.

Political Notes of the Week.

The adjourned meeting of the great national democratic convention seems now to be the topic that agitates the political world. It is stated that South Carolina will not come in, but will adopt a position of armed neutrality outside and await the progress of events. Meanwhile the friends of Mr. Douglas are hopeful and earnest in their efforts to secure his nomination. Every movement of partisanship is watched, chronicled, and commented upon, and inferences for and against the chances of Douglas made. So far, Douglas will unquestionably have great strength in the convention; but, again, the discussion in the U. S. Senate, though strengthening him with those who were his true friends, is well calculated to make those who have heretofore been on his side through policy, be more cautious about committing themselves to him at Baltimore, than they were at Charleston.

The nominations at Chicago, and the disappointment of some of the Mr. Seward's friends seems to have given birth to a new train of discussion, and we find the philosopher of the New York Tribune involved in a dispute that is creating a good deal of general interest. Greeley is charged with being a Cataline,—though we have never yet learned that he was addicted to the sundry peccadilloes, such as wine, women, and robbing the government treasury, that his Roman pseudo-prototype undoubtedly was. Greeley is charged with being ambitious, as if it were a crime in an editor to be ambitious—and Mr. Raymond of the N. Y. Times, and Colonel Webb of the N. Y. Courier, charge him with killing off Mr. Seward at Chicago because he is ambitious. If it be no political crime in the editor of the N. Y. Times to be Lieutenant Governor of New York and candidate for the United States Senate, and the editor of the N. Y. Courier to be ambassador at the Court of Vienna, we should like to know why Mr. Greeley may not be ambitious, without being arraigned as a traitor, a knave, a very envious Casca, who

"In his own hand bears
The power to cancel his captivity."
and has used it. We think this attempt to make the nomination of Mr. Seward depend upon Greeley, or any other one man, tends to belittle that statesman, and the efforts of ill-advised friends thus to create dissension and division at the very beginning of the campaign, on matters purely personal, indicate that the decision arrived at by the Chicago convention was right and proper. If the convention had been in favor of the nomination of Mr. Seward, neither Mr. Greeley, nor Mr. anybody else could have prevented it. If, as Mr. Raymond says, and Mr. Greeley admits, Mr. Seward and his friends were advised six years ago that the editor of the New York Tribune neither owed service nor labor to Mr. Seward nor to Mr. Seward's partisans, and then did not secure no silence so powerful an ally or enemy, then they have not thing to blame but their own want of sagacity. In fact, it seems as though a considerable spite was felt because Mr. Greeley had been able to show that he had become something more than the supple tool of interested partisans, and went to the convention and acted freely as he thought best. It is generally thought that he has been heretofore as sound and reliable as those who condemn him. As for Greeley's ambition, he would only be fit to be trodden upon if he did not have some. Nobody blamed Franklin for flying kites at the lightning, because he afterwards became post-master general, and made a very good one. If Greeley has a little penchant for office, we hope he may be gratified if his side gets into power; and we are very sure that if the "Rail Splitter" be elected he might do a great many less wise and less popular things than to make Horace Greeley post-master general. As a friend observed the other day, it would preserve the department from being a hunting ground for "Fowlers," and other poachers, and keep the d—d fool so busy that he would have no time to smash up other folk's states.

The American minister to China has sent a dispatch to Washington on the subject of the Coolie trade by means of American vessels. The Coolie trade is fully as odious in all its features as the slave trade, and a system of kidnapping goes on that is in the highest degree criminal.

The members of the Wood delegation to Washington are becoming settled in the conviction that Douglas should be nominated at Baltimore. This move is said to be made to counteract the movement for the proposed nomination of Horatio Seymour of New York.

—Mr. Case the present Auditor General, Mr. Isbell, the Secretary of State, and Mr. Sanborn, the Commissioner of the Land Office, have each declined a renomination for office. The republican party will therefore have the duty of nominating a new set of candidates, with the exception probably of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who certainly deserves a renomination, as he has been very efficient in promoting a most healthy action and energy throughout the district school system. Amongst the names already noticed or spoken of as candidates likely to be presented for the office of Governor at the State republican convention, we have heard mentioned H. G. Wells of Kalamazoo, D. S. Walbridge of Kalamazoo, and Austin Blair of Jackson. On the democratic side, the name of John S. Barry is spoken of, and also that of R. McClelland, but the Free Press announces that the latter cannot permit himself to be a candidate.

—A meeting was held in New York on Wednesday to nominate Sam Houston as a candidate for the presidency. Ex-mayor Mickle and ex-mayor Varian took an active part in it. The movement promises to give occupation and notoriety to some of those who have neither.

—The State republican convention meets at Detroit on Thursday next to make the nominations of candidates for State officers.

Congress.

Both houses have been occupied considerably with regular routine business, disposing of motions, resolutions, and business of no great public interest. The Senate seems to have got through its session as a debating club on the Davis resolutions, for the present, and has turned its attention to other matters. The Pacific Railroad bill has been taken up in the House, and is under discussion. In what shape it will be ground out, it is impossible to say, or whether it will be passed at all or not. There seems to be a disposition to adjourn previous to the meeting of the democratic convention at Baltimore, but this will not prevail, as the business before the two houses cannot be completed. While Mr. Douglas and several other Senators have made important speeches, Mr. Hunter, with a praiseworthy discretion, has said nothing. The Covode committee is still persevering in the prospecting line, and occasionally strikes a very rich placer. The latest disclosure is that made by a Mr. Webster that Mr. Forney was offered the postoffice printing, worth a clear \$80,000, if he would support the administration. Another is that 1,500 voters were sent into Connecticut to aid in carrying the late election in that State! What will come next we can't say. The Pacific Railroad bill has been recommitted to the committee, because no agreement could be had as to the route on which it should be constructed. Mr. Seward reappeared in the Senate on Wednesday, and was warmly greeted. A bill appropriating \$3,400,000 to pay the Indian war claims of Oregon has passed the Senate. The Homestead bill is considered defeated for this session. The admission of Kansas as a State is to be considered next Monday. The House has been discussing the propriety of establishing a government printing house.

Foreign Events.

The steamer Arabian arrived at New York on Monday morning, bringing dates from Europe to the 17th of May. The great event of the time is the landing of Garibaldi in Sicily with his followers. He has there taken the lead, and from all that we can learn as yet has beaten the Neapolitan troops, and confined them to the cities of Palermo and Messina. He landed at Marsala, a town south of Palermo, and at the extreme west of the island. The two steamers in which his followers were conveyed to the island were captured and sunk by the Neapolitan frigates; but this was of little consequence, as they had performed the service for which they had been taken. The accounts from the island are not satisfactory, or only general reports; but it is stated that Garibaldi had organized the revolutionists, and was moving on Palermo. The King of Naples has become frightened, and has made application to Spain and other governments for assistance.

The latest accounts from Naples represent the utmost consternation. The troops were dispirited. Tumultuous manifestations were taking place.—The Royal family were packing up all their jewelry and valuables, and strong indications were apparent that a great insurrection is looked for.

No one can have any sympathy with the most abominable tyranny in Europe, and we sincerely hope to see the Bourbons of Naples swept from existence as a government.

It is stated that the French army, or garrison at Rome is to be withdrawn. This will leave that city and State to fight out its own destiny, which seems imminent, and it is likely to end in a war between the Pope and Sardinia, in less than three months after the last French soldier turns his back upon the castle of St. Angelo. In fact there seems to be a movement on foot already, as La Mottiere, the general-in-chief of the Pope's troops, was moving forward on the Romagna with 5,000 men, and the Sardinians were moving up a portion of their army from Genoa to check him. This, taken in conjunction with the rumored withdrawal of the French from Rome, indicates that Pius IX. will be left to his fate; while, if Austria intervenes, France has Savoy from which she can keep her in check with an army of observation on the Rhine of 90,000 men. It looks as though a very warm and active time might be expected in Europe during the coming summer.

In Spain, the African army had returned and entered Madrid amid great rejoicings.

There is some trouble brewing between Russian and Turkey. The old quarrel seems to be about to commence, and another attempt made by the northern bear to hug the sick man to death.

The contest for the belt is at length settled by compromise. Heenan and Sayers met at the office of *Bell's Life*, where it was ultimately agreed that two belts, exact counterparts of the one so much coveted, should be made; the money for the purchase to be raised by public subscription. Each of the candidates was to head the list for that to be held by his opponent. The old belt will remain in possession of the proprietor of *Bell's Life*, to be fought for by whoever may aspire to the honor of wearing it. Sayers has engaged to retire from the prize ring.

The markets were more buoyant in England, and produce was obtaining better prices. The great defaulter Pullinger has been tried and sentenced to twenty years servitude in the penal colonies.

General News.

—A State musical convention met at Madison, Indiana.

—The village of Bronson, in Maine, was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday last.

—The last California steamer brought to New York a million and a half of gold.

—Capt. McClintock is organizing an expedition for the search after the great Polar sea.

—The Pittsburgh Post enumerates a loss of forty-seven boats and thirty lives by the great storm.

—The Salt works at Saginaw will be ready to go into operation in about three weeks.

—The cattle disease has shown itself at Hillsborough in New Hampshire.

—The New Yorkers estimate that about six millions will be laid out in buildings in Broadway this year.

—A military company from Chicago, named the Zouaves, are to visit Detroit on the 21st of June.

—The Rev. Theodore Parker died at Florence on the 10th of May.

—The two general assemblies of Presbyterians of the new and old school continue in session, the one at Rochester, N. Y., and the other at Pittsburgh.

—The region around St. Johns, Clinton county, was visited with a frost on the 28th. The damage done was slight.

—Mining for coal has been commenced in the coal bed near Cornuba by the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company.

—M. H. Follen of Grand Rapids has taken about 28,000 pigeons during the spring, and has shipped to the eastern markets 234 barrels.

—The city of Hamburg has sent a present of twelve superb swans to the city of New York, to be placed in the ponds in Central Park.

—The Japanese are rather dissatisfied with being kept up nights to attend balls, parties and receptions. They think this a rather poor way of spending their time.

—The Weymouth tragedy in Massachusetts is still under examination. The circumstances point to the murder of three persons by the accused Hersy, who has been arrested. The examination of the bodies indicate death by strychnine, and likewise that the sisters Tirrell were envenomed at the time of their death. The wife of Hersy is also stated to have died from the effects of poison.

—The Japanese have delivered their presents, and are now ready to depart in peace. An accident to the Niagara steam frigate has rendered some repairs necessary. This delay is said to fret the embassy very much. They are afraid of being kept until after election.

—Intelligence from Pike's Peak states that the Indians are committing depredations and killing some of the express riders. The mining operations for the season have commenced with fine prospects of success. The numbers of people that are constantly arriving from the States are described as "multitudes in torrents." Very many are leaving, as there is nothing for them to do.

—Gerrit Smith is about to prosecute the Watts Sherman committee for libel.

—Two hundred professional musicians in Boston are out of employment on account of the hard times.

—The Prince de Joinville is staying at Washington. He desires to place his son in the naval school at Annapolis.

—The house of the late Mr. Zimmerman at Niagara Falls is being renovated for the residence of the Prince of Wales.

—The Vermonters have been making discoveries of gold diggings in the Green Mountains. Seven companies are organized and at work.

—Three thousand men are to be stationed on the Mexican frontier during the coming six months.

—A resident of Mount Solon, Virginia, has invented a gun capable of discharging itself five hundred times, and it is made so that it will discharge a hundred ounce balls per minute, consecutively for twelve hours.

One of the humanitarian movements of the times, although little known as such, can hardly be over estimated in its importance upon the well being of our widely scattered communities. The population of the American States is in many sections so sparse, that skillful physicians are hardly available to them. Vast numbers of our people are obliged to employ in sickness, such medical relief as they can hear of from each other, or indeed any they can get from any quarter. Hence arises the great consumption of Patent Medicines among us, greater by far than in any of the old countries, where skillful physicians are accessible to all classes. Unprincipled men have long availed themselves of this necessity, to palm off their worthless nostrums, until the word has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. One of our leading Chemists in the East, Dr. AYER, is pursuing a course which defeats this iniquity. He brings not only his own but the best skill of our times to bear for the production of the best remedies which can be made. These are supplied to the world, in a convenient form, at low prices, and the people will no more buy poor medicines instead of good, at the same cost, than they will bring instead of flour. The inevitable consequence of this is, that the vile compounds that flood our country are discarded for those which honestly accomplish the end in view—which cure. Do we over estimate in importance, in believing that this prospect of supplanting the by-word medicines, with those of actual worth and virtue, is fraught with immense consequence for good, to the masses of our people.—*Gazette and Chronicle, Peru, Pa.*

The Malva or Mallow, a Forage Plant.

A writer in the California *Culturist* suggests that the *Malva* would make a good, perennial plant for cattle and horses. The writer says:

"I presume that it is well known to every one that has seen malva, that cattle and horses are very fond of them; they will eat not only the leaves ravenously, but if very hungry, even the sprigs and limbs—they seeming to have juice enough in them to pay for mastication. Therefore, for green food for cattle and horses during the dry season, I propose to plant a field with malva plants, say from four to six feet apart each way; so that at two years old, they would almost meet to cover the field entirely; when, at that age and at that season of the year when cattle would most need them, turn them into it.—They would eat the leaves first, then the stalks, if there should not be leaf enough to satisfy them; but, if there was but just enough cattle for the fodder, it would grow about as fast as they would eat it, until the winter's rain set in to make pasture of their grass lands, when they could be turned out of the malvas, and had they been much broken down, prune them clean, and leave them to flourish again, ready for your stock in the next dry season. Experiment only would show how much the land would bear before being impoverished; but I know that they flourish wonderfully on the shallowest, sandy soil of our hills here.—There is a great deal of gluten in the plant.—I don't know how that would effect milk or dairy cows for the market, or for butter; but I should think the experiment would be worth the trial by dairymen.

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FOR THE EDUCATION OF BOYS,
Sixteen Miles below Detroit.

THE SUMMER TERM of this School will commence on Monday, the 28th instant. The number of pupils being small, they receive here a minute individual attention—in some cases absolutely essential to their successful progress—and which they cannot have in a large miscellaneous school. Circulars may be had at H. P. Baldwin's Store, corner of Woodward Avenue and Woodbridge street, Detroit. M. H. HUNTER, M. S. My address is Grosse Isle, Wayne county, Michigan. 22

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H. H. LEEDS & CO. announce for sale BY AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE,

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Choice selections of the above varieties from the herds, &c., of A. B. COVENE.

Suffolk Hero (12,799)—Messenger 3,155, and Jacinth's Romeo and their get, among the Shorthorns—that of Exeter (198), Frank Quarry (205), &c., among the Devons—Prize Bull Marmion 12d, of the get of imported Eric, &c., among the Ayrshires, will be offered, with a few

Berkshires, Essex and Suffolk Hogs,

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Catalogues, with full pedigrees showing the remote strains of blood in the Devons and Shorthorns, collated with care from the Herd Books, may be had after the first day of June, on application to the owner, or T. Howard Patterson, Herdsman, &c., or H. H. Leeds & Co., 23 Nassau Street, New York City. 22-2f

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Twenty-four Thousand Melodeons, we feel confident of giving satisfaction.

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2f-8m

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THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of

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Fruit and Ornamental Trees, all of which will be ready

For the Fall Trade of 1860.

My assortment contains the following staple articles,

all of which will be warranted far superior to Eastern

grown trees for Western cultivation; viz:

100,000 grafted Apple trees, 3 and 4 years old.

300,000 do do do 2 years old.

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20,000 Peach trees, all choice varieties.

Also,

Dwarf and Standard Pears, Plums, Cherries, Quinces,

Grapes, Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries,

Strawberries and other fruits of the leading and most

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For Nurserymen

I have several hundred thousand Apple seedlings, 1 and

2 years old; also, choice Ornamental Trees and Flowering

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Are respectfully invited to look through my stock be-

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several neighbors who are embarking largely in the

nursery business, and we are all entirely agreed in one

thing, and that is to make Coldwater a point that cannot

be safely overlooked by any man who wants Fruit and

Ornamental trees.

Come and See us,

and we will engage that you shall be suited in the quality,

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Wanted Immediately,

Local Agents at all prominent points in this and western

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20 or 30 Live Men,

as Traveling Agents, to all of whom liberal commissions

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ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

The Household.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."—PROVERBS.

EDITED BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS.

The Editorial Excursion.

BALTIMORE—WASHINGTON—EXPERIENCE AT WILLARD'S

Baltimore fees her importance about as much as any place I was ever in. She is fully conscious that she has the ability to sound her own trumpet and sing her own praises. She glories in doing so, and consequently is quite indifferent as to whether she gives strangers a chance to put in a note or not. As a whole, I think the editorial party paid pretty well for all they received in the way of either pleasure or information during our stay there. Every word, every movement had its price, and we hold receipts in full for every item received from the careful dispensers of Baltimorean hospitality. Aside, therefore, from the consideration that the road over which we went owes its existence to the enterprise of some of her moneyed men, we think the monumental city and the western editors are about even.

The great National Capital, which Baltimore very complacently calls "one of her suburbs," is thirty-nine miles distant. The road leading to it is through an undulating, old-settled, well-cultivated region of country. The cars on this road are bare and comfortable indeed in comparison with those in common use on our Michigan lines, and the dust cinders and coal smoke from the locomotive are intolerable. There was nothing at all like it in our two days' ride over the Alleghenies. But once in Washington and comfortably settled for a week among the kindest of friends, the annoyances of travel were soon forgotten, and I had little to wish for in the way of enjoyment in sight seeing, the only hindrance being that out of the seven days of my stay there, four were persistently and down-pouringly rainy. Still, in spite of the rain our explorations among the novelties and wonders of the great city went on.

I ought, perhaps, by way of explanation, to tell how I came to make my editorial pilgrimages to the shrines in and around the capital alone, instead of in concert with the band of excursionists in whose company I had been from the start. Thus it happened. I was sent to "Willard's," (everybody who has ever been to Washington knows "Willard's,") where I was put into an apartment so far removed from contact with terrestrial things that communication with the dwellers upon earth oftener than once in twenty-four hours seemed quite out of the question. During my imprisonment there, I could sympathize sincerely with distressed damsels of old romance in their high towers waiting vainly and hopelessly for the knights who were to deliver them. Alas, what became of my knight I never could guess. Did he go to the grim keepers of the fortress and ask for me, and get the reply, "Know nothing, sir; no such person here; Japanese Embassy expected soon, sir,—better call another day, sir." Or, was he "too dumb forgetfulness a prey"? (Brother L— of the M. S., please answer.)

After all patience was exhausted in waiting for deliverance, I turned my thoughts to the bell, hoping through it to find means of communication with the world below. Bell-rope there was none, having probably been pulled off by the desperate appeals of some former occupant, but high up against the ceiling I caught sight of the wire to which a cord had once been attached, and this wire, by first stepping upon a chair and thence to the table, I managed to reach with the hooked handle of my parasol. Behold me then engaged in the pleasant exercise of walking to the top of my table, hooking my parasol to the bell-wire, giving it two or three vigorous pulls, and walking down again, at intervals of five or ten minutes, for two hours in succession. At last steps were heard approaching. I open the door. Enter woolly-headed mulatto, bearing a brush broom in one hand and a pitcher of ice-water in the other.

"Ring, sah? 147 ring, sah? Water, sah? Miss?"

"Yes; I have been ringing, as much as two hundred and forty-seven times, I should think; but I do not want water. Tell the clerk to send up my bill and send the porter for my trunk. I want to go away immediately."

"Yes, Miss."

With his disappearance comes another long silence. All this time, I know our excursionists are being taken to see all the wonders of this wonderful city; they have been at the White House, the Capitol, the Smithsonian the Patent Office, the Observatory, the picture galleries, and now, they must be on their way

to the boat that is to take them to Mt. Vernon! To Mt. Vernon! and I not with them! This little room cannot hold me! I throw open the door, fly down the long, dim hall, turn an angle, run along another almost interminable gallery, down a flight of stairs, another hall, and so come to the banisters of the great winding staircase that leads to the regions of light and life below. I looked down. Carpenters were there sawing and hammering, painters were flourishing their brushes around columns and door-ways, troops of servants were bustling about, crowds of men came thronging out, (or in,) from some unseen quarter, "Japanese is 'spected, mum" said a dusky chambermaid as she flitted passed me and was lost in dim and undiscoverable windings beyond. One moment I listened to that Babel of noises, gave one glance at the swarming multitude hastening hither and thither, and was back again through halls and passages to the eyrie I had left. What should I do? I must see some one. I must get away. But how? There was no resource but the bell. Armed and mounted as before, I attacked it again. It did ring, for I could now and then hear its far off tinkle. But an hour passed, and still no one came. I gave up in despair, and went into the hall again where I at length succeeded in finding a boy to whom I gave a message of a very imperative nature to be delivered to the clerk. In the astonishing short space of half an hour a reply came back in the shape of my bill, \$3.25, for the twenty hours I had been imprisoned there, including two meals which I had managed to get brought up by dint of an hour's exercise at the bell-wire for each.—I took the receipt and followed porter with trunk to the door.

"You'll be in time for the boat, ma'am," said the polite young man in waiting; "step into this hack, ma'am; 'buses all gone; go quicker in a hack—no time to lose—only a dollar, ma'am—last chance you'll have—one dollar—help you in ma'am?—last carriage going—thank you—go on driver."

So I am fairly pushed into the carriage and pay my dollar to be taken to the wharf a full half hour after the boat had left. Of course the rascals knew it was too late. But I was out of my prison, away from "Willard's," and that was one comfort, worth a dollar, at least.

How by the invitation of the Captain of the "George Page" I spent the hours of waiting for the return of the excursionists in a pleasant trip to Alexandria and back, how, as twilight came on, I took refuge in one of the omnibuses sent for them, how I looked in vain for familiar faces as the crowd came rushing from the boat in the gathering darkness, how, following the rumor that all were to return to Baltimore that night, I returned there too, to find myself again alone in a strange city, in what vexation and terror I spent the night, how courage and resolution came with the morning and took me back to Washington to find the friends I had lost, and many others whom I had hardly hoped to see—all these things are they not written in the book of the chronicles of Memory and shut from the gaze of unsympathizing eyes!

The conclusions that I drew from this experience were, first, that in point of attention to the wants and comfort of guests, "Willard's" is an exception to some hotels I have known; and secondly, that it is no very funny affair for a woman, especially a timid one, to get lost in a great city like Washington, in a hotel where bells have no ropes, servants no ears, and landlords no consciences. However, as "all is well that ends well," I may be thankful matters were no worse. The friends I afterwards found, by their kind attentions, made all amends in their power for what I had lost by detention and disappointment.

As I took my time to visit the several places of interest at Washington, so I shall speak of them at leisure; and now, having returned to office duties again, will give some attention to our neglected correspondents.

EDITORIALLY SPEAKING.

"Bachelor," in to-day's paper, is very much mistaken if he thinks he has answered Jenny's question, or in any way helped her out of her trouble. However applicable his remarks may be to Miss Jones, or with whatever point they may apply to thousands of others, old and young, they do not touch Jenny's case at all. She does not ask to be shown how to catch a husband. And even were she wanting one, she has, to our personal knowledge, all the housekeeping qualifications the most exacting bachelor could require; and she has all necessary lady-like accomplishments as well. She is "a plain, modest, usefully educated girl," and what she wants to know is, how to make the best use of her acquisitions, both for herself and

others. We don't know whether she would be willing to go and help one of "Bachelor's" unexceptionable, standard young men to clear up his farm and make his fortune, or not.—They could doubtless find out by asking her. We do not believe she is a bit afraid of being an old maid, however.

But, really, the question asked by our little Jenny is one of serious and solemn import, and we have just received in reply to it a noble-spirited letter from "Rustic Nell" which shall be published next week. This is something to the purpose, Nelly; would that thousands of women with hearts like yours would use their pens as you have done.

"Josh Plainwell" sends a communication relative to Dorothy Jones, but as it consists chiefly in a recapitulation of that aggrieved lady's necessities and requirements as stated by herself, we do not think it profitable to occupy room with its publication. In closing up, "Josh" says he does not belong to the Stunner family, and is no better than his brothers, but just as good. Also, that if Miss Jones wants him, she can call on him at "The Corners."

We have neither liking nor room for "Peg-leg White."

"Betsey Boon," writing about leap-year prerogatives, says the young ladies wish to have it understood that they are perfectly able and willing to perform that explosive preliminary to marriage usually termed "popping the question," and that they mean to do it, as fast as they get ready. But they want time to ponder and deliberate, and don't want the young gentlemen to get out of patience in the mean time. She has drawn up a form to be used in the ceremony of "popping," which she states as follows: The "popper," after assuming all the dignity and sobriety the importance of the subject demands, will say:

"I have been looking around for some time for a gentleman possessing traits of character that I deem indispensable in my husband. I have watched you closely, and think I find them centered in you, and now if you will have me, say so, for now is your time; if not, say so, and I will look further."

She then adds with the most deliberate and heartless coolness, "In all cases we have determined to dispense with the tedious form of courtship altogether, as a waste of time."

O Betsey, Betsey! what a shame! What blissful dreams your words dispel! O have you with your woman's name, no woman's heart as well? Dispense with courtship?—brush away, from ripening grapes their purple bloom? banish the dews from buds of May? cloud morning's herald star with gloom? Shall no sweet spring-time usher in with tempered warmth the summer's blaze? no tender twilights woo and win, through dreamy nights, the perfect days. Your eager hands at once would press, from full ripe grapes the maddening wine, while over brow and braided tress, the fiery summer roses shine.—Bacchante in her revels wild, though reckless of all human bliss, would never counsel Venus' child to such a daring step as this. O let us still love's nectar sip, from dewy buds'neath starry skies, before the hot wine burns the lip, and wakes its frenzy in the eyes. O let the morning blush and glow, and tremble to ward the arms of noon; and let the sweet spring breezes blow, through April, May and balmy June; thrilling the pulses day by day, with deeper life and holier power, while the sweet bud we nursed in May unfolds to summer's perfect flower. O banish not from love's young dream, the perfect bliss such dreams can bring; as well turn from yon valley stream the fountain whence its waters spring, and ask it still to brim and flow among the blossoms there disporting, as ask of love to thrive and grow without preparatory courtship. Were you ever courted, Betsey?

The Cause of the Trouble.

MRS. EDITRESS.—In looking over your department, I see lately two persons in trouble, who are but representatives of thousands in our land in the same fix; and this number will increase until a sensible reform takes place in the habits and education of young ladies. In a circuit of ten miles, in my acquaintances, here even in the rural district, I know nearly fifty old maids and young maids, in the same trouble with Miss Jones and Jenny. In my opinion, the remedy for the cure of their trouble exists, in removing the cause, which I consider is, a misdirected education; not being adapted to the conditions in life for which they have so strong a desire. I know farmers well to do in the world, whose daughters could not get a good meal of victuals, who have been to Union Schools and Ladies' Seminars, where they learn music, French, drawing, embroidery, &c., whose physical consti-

tution does not know the health and beauty derived from wholesome labor, who have not spent half a day for years in the kitchen, and know nothing of its mysteries, who look with horror and disgust upon a washtub, mop, or soap kettle; yet they are in a world of trouble, because they cannot get married, and wonder what they are going to do with themselves, in order to escape that forlorn state of an old maid. Now to think that such a young lady is a fit companion for a plain, sensible, hard-working young man, who has his fortune to make, or who has a farm to carry on, or clear up, is downright insanity; for she possesses none of the qualifications necessary for a successful managing of a household, and on that depends much of the young man's future success. The mother of the young lady thinks her fit for the most worthy young man, but if asked about the fitness of her neighbor's daughter possessing the same qualifications as her own, to become the wife of her son, she proceeds to give a sensible lecture on her utter unfitness.

I know nearly as many old bachelors and young ones too, in the same trouble as the aforesaid ladies; yet its cause originates principally in the ladies. The ladies, they say, are good for nothing for business, extravagant, vain, fashionable; with no substantial education, but one that will make them discontented and ashamed of their business, so they come to the conclusion that it will never do to take such a girl for a wife, but will wait for a "more convenient season," which seldom ever comes. Now this state of things is truly lamentable, both in a social and political point of view; as every old bachelor causes an old maid.

Ladies you may rest assured, the sensible young men of your acquaintances prefer plain, modest, usefully educated girls for wives, to fancy, coquetish, pert, brilliant belles; and the sooner you adopt the former course, the sooner you will be out of trouble. Most maids think that fine dresses, fine looks, and fine manners, are the best bait to catch a husband; yet in nine times out of ten, it is just the way to frighten them away; the young man is dazzled, and in his modesty he concludes it is no use trying. I have in my mind at this moment a score at least of bachelors, fully up to the standard as men that I demand for ladies, who would gladly take a wife if they could find one properly qualified; but as it is, some will refuse forever, whilst others will in time be compelled by circumstances to take whoever they can find. Now there is at least as many old and young maids, that as far as social standing is concerned, are their equals, who would willingly become their wives, but cannot, because they have objectionable habits, traits, and educations.

Now ladies set your common sense to work, and see if you can ascertain what to do with yourselves. What I have said I have observed and experienced, and I advise both old and young maids to think the matter over soberly, and if they can find no assistance in what I have already said to help them out of their troubles, and hint to them what to do. They can, if they see fit, apply to me for more substantial assistance.

BACHELOR.

Michigan, May 14, 1860.

Noted People of the Bible.

BY SLOW JAMIE.

NUMBER NINETEEN.

Balaam.—In the South-east of Arabia, near Mesopotamia, there lived an old prophet, whose reputation for knowledge, sanctity and influence with heaven had reached the land of Moab. One day he was waited on by an honorable embassy from Balak, king of that country, informing him that a numerous and warlike colony had come out of Egypt and were pushing their conquests far and wide. Balak wished to attack them and drive them back, but was afraid of them unless he would first come and curse them. In that case the king had no fears of the success of his arms, and if Balaam would only comply, he might name his own reward. The prophet entertained the messengers that night, promising them an answer in the morning. The morning came, and Balaam, in obedience to an oracle received in the night, declined accompanying the ambassadors.

Again he received a message more urgent than ever by nobles of a higher rank, but the prophet answered them that for a house full of gold and silver he could not and would not go beyond the word of God. However he invited them again to lodge with him over night, and he would give them a final answer in the morning. That night he received permission to go, and the next morning he set out. As he rode along on his ass accompanied only by his two servants, the ambassadors having either preceded him to announce his arrival, or taken some other

route, the animal suddenly sheered off the road into the field. He struck the unruly animal to drive it back to the road. He had ridden but a little way when the ass started again, and crushed his foot against the stone fence, and again he punished the animal and rode on. But soon the beast took alarm the third time and fell down under him; now he punished it with a stick. On this the brute spoke and asked what it had done to be beaten three times. Far from being intimidated at the portentous event, Balaam boldly answered that he had been trifled with, and if he had been armed he would have killed instead of correcting the animal. The beast reminded him that it had long been his faithful and obsequious hackney, and that it had never acted so before, hinting that there must be some unusual cause for the present strange behavior. Balaam acknowledged that this was true. At this moment looking up he espied an unearthly spectre, which held a drawn sword, and reproved him for abusing the ass. He bowed low in reverence, acknowledged his fault, pleading ignorance, and offered to turn back. But he received permission to proceed, with the single limitation not to go beyond the word of God.

The king of Moab hearing of his approach, met him at the limits of his kingdom, mildly reproaching him for not coming sooner. The prophet assured him that although he was now come, his presence might be of little use for, by divine direction, whatever it might be he meant to be guided. After feasting Balaam with the princes of the kingdom, Balak took him to the top of a mountain where he had a sight of Israel encamped, according to their tribes, and covering many square miles of the plain. There, time and again, they built altars and offered sacrifices, while Balaam went out to receive the divine impulse, according to which he would pronounce the fate of Israel. But as often as he went out, he returned with blessings—blessing of the richest character and couched too, in the finest style of poetical language. Our translators also catching up the spirit of the original, give us something not only of the fine imagery, but of the smooth rhythm of the Hebrew. "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy tabernacles, O Israel. As the valleys are they spread forth; as gardens by the river's side; as trees of lign aloes which the Lord hath planted; and as cedar trees beside the waters, &c."

With violent gestures the king ordered him out of his presence, and taunted him with the wealth and honors he had missed. The prophet reminded him that from the first he had only professed to announce the divine will, and after revealing further the secrets of the future, he got up and took his departure.

"What a venerable man of God," we are ready to exclaim, "have we here!" whereas when the truth is known, we have nothing but an old hypocrite, greedy of gain, and greedy of honor. This shows how hard it is for us to judge of the real character, and how necessary it is that God should judge the heart. I suspect that the narrative recorded in numbers 22d chap. is Balaam's own account of the matter, which Moses found among the Moabites, and knowing that it was true although one-sided, recorded it in his books. Certain it is that the story favors Balaam all it can. But it is also certain that, as it is endorsed by divine inspiration by being recorded where it is, it must be historically true.

It impresses as quite favorably with the man, but when we learn afterwards that the same character counselled Balak to ensnare the Israelites by fraud, and to entice them to acts of lewdness, our opinion takes a sudden change. Then we begin to suspect that Balaam had never been a prophet of God at all, but only a magician, although God saw proper on this occasion to speak by him; that all his professions of disinterested devotion to God's will were only higgings to enhance his reputation and raise his price; and that although he received permission to go, yet the spirit and disposition in which he went made the whole action wrong.

Many of the old prophets spoke under an irresistible impulse. Jeremiah said he once resolved to speak no more in the name of the Lord, but the word was a fire in his bones and he could not forbear. Amos said, "When the lion roars, who will not fear? The Lord God hath spoken, who can but prophesy?" Such a power seems to have impelled Balaam. The ass spoke without reason, and he without will.

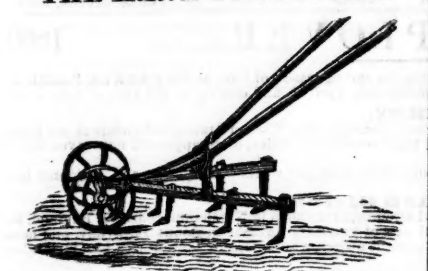
The reasoning of the ass with the false prophet is well worthy of our consideration, and all the more, as it was not the ideas of a dumb brute, but the thoughts of the angel who spoke through the animal. We have seen the import of the second question that

the animal's conduct was strange and unusual, and, of course there must be some reason for it. This Balaam should have inquired into, instead of abusing the usually tractable beast. How often do we see boys, and even men, flying in a passion, and beating their animals shamefully, when the poor beasts are acting for some reason, and the men are not. Truly might cattle often take up the complaint of the Israelites to Pharaoh and say, Thy servants are beaten, but the fault is in thine own people.

RECOMMENDATION TO FARMERS IN SELECTING THE BEST MOWER AND REAPER.

The committee on Agricultural Implements of the last New York State Fair, held at Albany, say to farmers:—
"We think the improvements put upon this machine (KIRBY'S AMERICAN HARVESTER) since the last State Fair, justify it to the award:—
"THE MOST VALUABLE MACHINE OR IMPLEMENT FOR THE FARMER, EITHER NEWLY INVENTED OR AN IMPROVEMENT ON ANY NOW IN USE."
and the exceeding strength and great simplicity of the machine must commend it to the farming community.

THE BEST GARDEN IMPLEMENT! THE HAND SCARIFIER.



WE OFFER FOR SALE the Improved Hand Scarifier, an implement unsurpassed in its utility for the use of Gardeners, and one which is the most labor-saving implement at this season of the year. It is the lightest and strongest of any kind, and has been used for several years, which was the first time they have been put in general use.

Orders for these implements will be filled as soon as received. Address J. B. BLOSS & CO., 22 Monroe Avenue, Detroit.

FISHER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON MOWER.

THIS MOWER has no side draught, weighs only 600 pounds, and is the most simple in construction, and being made of wrought iron, it is the lightest and most desirable machine in market. We respectfully ask those wanting mowers to examine this machine before deciding to make a purchase. All inquiries will be promptly answered. Address J. B. BLOSS & CO., 22 Monroe Avenue, Detroit.

HARBISON'S IMPROVED MOVABLE COMB BEE HIVE.

PATENTED JANUARY 4, 1859.

SOME of the advantages which this hive possesses over other hives now offered to the public, are:

- 1st. The shape and size; being fifteen inches square on the outside, by thirty inches high; conforming to the natural habits and requirements of the bee, and economizing the space of the colony better than any other shaped hive; its symmetrical shape presenting a pleasing and ornamental appearance in the Apiary, as well as being easily and cheaply constructed.
- 2d. The convenient and very efficient mode of ventilating the hive through the graduated chamber, supplying a sufficient amount of air and excluding the light.
- 3d. The ease with which all filth that accumulates in the hive, or on the bottom board can be cleaned out; and moth or worms that may infest the colony may be dislodged and destroyed.
- 4th. The ease with which access can be had to the interior of the hive, by the peculiar manner in which the door and lid is arranged; giving free access to every part of the hive; and when closed it is free from water running into and standing in the joints, as in the case where a cap is set in a rabbet or groove.
- 5th. The great improvement on frames; combining the movable comb principle with the adjustable, or so constructing the frames as to suit any sized comb in transferring from common hives, by moving the adjustable bar up or down.
- 6th. The very convenient method of adjusting the frame, to secure the proper space between the combs at all times, and fixing them in a perpendicular position and retaining them firmly and immovably in their proper place; and yet being easily removed when desired.
- 7th. The general construction of the hive is such as to permit the removal of any or all of the combs of a hive with ease and dispatch, thereby enabling the apiarist to increase his stock of bees by visiting artificial swarms at pleasure; he can also supply queenless colonies with embryo queens, or combs which contain new laid eggs or young larvae, from which they will rear queens. It also affords ample facilities to examine the condition of each at any period of the year, and when necessary equalize the stores of honey and pollen, by taking combs from those having plenty and exchanging with those having but a limited supply, thereby ensuring the success of all the stocks in the Apiary.
- 8th. The honey board is so arranged as to prevent the queen ascending to the spare honey receptacles, where she frequently deposits eggs in combs that should be filled only with a pure article of honey. Queens frequently ascend when openings are left above the principal breeding department, and are often lost in removing the boxes of honey, thereby endangering the prosperity of the entire colony. It permits all necessary operations to be performed without injuring or killing the bees; it gives the power of inspecting or examining the condition of your bees at any time, by raising up your combs; it is easily seen; if the worm is in the comb—if so, it is easily taken out; it enables the apiarist to multiply his stocks as fast as it is profitable, without difficulty.

There are many advantages in the hive too numerous to mention. Try it for yourselves; it will satisfy all good bee men, if not prejudiced. Give it a fair trial—I will transfer bees from the old hive into this, and give satisfaction or no pay. My bees I pay one dollar for making; everything found, transferred by machinery; the first cost don't vary far from \$2.00, well finished. County and township rights will be sold at a reasonable price. Address A. F. MOON, Paw Paw, Mich.

CAST STEEL BELLS, For Churches, Academies, Fire Alarms

Factories, &c., FROM SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND,

HAVE been tested in all climates. Europe and America. Weigh less; cost less per pound; have better tones; can be heard farther than other bells. They cost 50 per cent. less than

THE BEST COMPOSITION BELLS.

Which are also sold by me at Makers' Prices.

BROKEN BELLS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE, Or re-cast on short notice. Such bells will nearly pay for Steel Bells of same size.

Send for Circular. Bells delivered in all parts of the United States or Canada, by JAMES G. DUDLEY, 44-17

FRESH SHAKER SEEDS, of LAST YEARS

growth and warranted. Also, Spring Wheat, Sweet Potatoes of several kinds, King Philip, Flour, Duro, Night Rowed and Sweet Corn, Timothy, Clover, Barley, Peas, &c., at

108 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

1860. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1860.



MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND DETROIT, MONROE and TOLEDO RAIL ROAD.

MONROE, CHICAGO, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI AND CLEVELAND LINE.

With its connections, forms a Through Route from Detroit to Monroe, Adrian, Chicago, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Dayton, Hamilton, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Boston, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Roulet, Point, and all points interior, in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States, and all points West and South West.

ON and after Monday, April 9th, 1860, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS.

FROM DETROIT—Mail and Express, daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arriving in Toledo at 10:15 A. M., connecting with the Express Train from Toledo at 10:30 A. M. (via old road), arriving in Chicago at 8:15 A. M.

Chicago and Cincinnati Express, daily, except Sundays, at 7:40 P. M., arriving in Toledo at 10:30 P. M., and in Chicago (via old road), arriving in Chicago at 8:00 A. M.

Toledo accommodation, daily except Sunday, at 12:15 P. M., arriving in Toledo at 4:00 P. M., connecting with Express train for Cleveland, Buffalo and New York.

FROM CHICAGO—Mail and Express, daily, except Sundays (via old road), at 6 A. M. and Lightning Express, daily, except Sundays, at 7:30 A. M., making connection with 4:05 P. M. train from Toledo at Air Line Junction, arriving in Detroit at 6:50 P. M.; Chicago and Montreal Express, daily except Saturday, at 8:00 P. M., via old road and Adrian, arriving at Detroit at 7:05 A. M.

FROM TOLEDO—Chicago and Montreal Express, daily except Sunday, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in Detroit at 7:05 A. M.

Mail and Express, daily except Sundays, at 4:05 P. M., arriving at Detroit at 6:50 P. M.

Detroit Accommodation, daily except Sundays, at 11:00 A. M., arriving in Detroit at 8:00 P. M.

CONNECTIONS:

Trains from Detroit connect at Adrian with Michigan Southern Main Line for Chicago, with New Albany and Salem Railroad, at the crossing of that line, and at Chicago with all Roads for the Northwest and South.

Connect also at Adrian with Jackson Branch Trains for Jackson.

Connect at Toledo with Dayton and Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati; with the Cleveland and Toledo Road, for Sandusky, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Boston, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston; with Great Western Railway for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston, also with Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, for Grand Rapids, Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

Freight Trains leave daily, except Sunday, as follows:

FOR CHICAGO, at 12:15 P. M., arriving at Toledo at 4:00 P. M.

FOR CHICAGO, at 4:00 P. M., arriving at Chicago at 8:00 P. M.

Trains are run by Chicago time, which is Twenty Minutes slower than Detroit time.

Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains on this route.

Time and Fare the same as by any other Rail Road route.

No change of cars between Detroit and Chicago. Baggage checked through to all points East & West.

J. D. CAMPBELL, General Supt., Toledo, Ohio.

L. P. KNIGHT, Agent, Detroit.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved

by all that have used it, with confidence in all the diseases for which it is

indicated, and which it has cured, thousands of persons who had given up all hopes of relief, as the medicine in my possession

restored to the temperment it, and used in such quantities as to get gently on

the liver, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Dropsy, Diarrhea, Summer

enter, Dyspepsia, Habitual Constipation, Cholera Morbus, Flatulence, Female Weakness, and all the

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IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY

SINCE ALL

OLD AND YOUNG,

AFFIRM ITS TRUTH,

Viz: That Professor Wood's Hair Restorative

Will preserve infallibly the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly restores the gray, cover the bald

with nature's own ornament the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all diseases to the greatest age. Statesmen, Judges, Attorneys, Doctors, Clergymen, Professional men and Gentlemen and Ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following and judge:

Hickory Grove, St. Charles Co., Mo., Nov. 19, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you as the afflicted, to report.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby, recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are yours respectfully,

GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM.

SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

My hair had, for several years been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant use of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative about two months ago it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparation I have ever used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing or beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performing all that is claimed for it.

MRS. C. C. SYMONDS.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 10, 1857.

Wellington, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others who are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. Yours respectfully, A. B. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 8 sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds 1/4 pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails \$3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment), and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

Viz: Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus, and Flatulent and Spasmodic Colics.

WE, the undersigned, have for several years past sold

B. FOSGATE'S ANODYNE CORDIAL,

and during this period have witnessed its salutary effects in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, viz:

Acute and Chronic Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus.

In our own, and in the families of our customers, and have also seen its successful administration in cases of

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

We do, therefore, confidently recommend it to all those who may be afflicted with these distressing and dangerous complaints, as offering one of the best means for their cure or relief:

T. M. HUNT, Auburn.

J. J. POON, Hamilton.

L. PARSONS, Westfield.

S. WHITE & SON, Fredonia.

A. P. CURTIS, Attles.

W. SHAYNE & SON, Batavia.

J. B. BARRETT, Le Roy.

T. BEADLE, Elmira.

A. I. MATTHEWS, Buffalo.

L. B. SWAN, Rochester.

J. B. SWAN, Rochester.

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MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.
Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

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THE MARKETS.

Breadstuffs.

Flour and wheat remain very much as reported last week. The demand here is very dull, and but little disposition among shippers or agents to purchase. The eastern markets present but little encouragement to forward. There the wants of the market are chiefly confined to the home demand. The export trade is very light, and does not give promise of being much better soon. The light margin that did exist has been cut off by a general advance in the rates of freight. The New York rates of flour at present range from \$5.30 to \$5.50 only for extra state; for good Michigan extras the quotations are \$5.50 to \$6.25. Wheat is quoted at \$1.55 only for white, and sales being light at that. All accounts state that the eastern markets are fully supplied. With the prospects of a very full crop coming in at the end of the next six weeks, we cannot look for any great improvement in prices. Corn has declined very materially, and is very dull of sale. In the street loads are bought at 40 to 42 cents, and even for shipping lots only 44 to 45 cents is offered. Oats are likewise low and plenty, and potatoes are rather a drug. Mill feeds have declined somewhat during the last fortnight. Butter is very plenty, and very low in price. In all kinds of produce there seems to be rather a dull time, and but little doing either wholesale or retail.

The quotations are—

Extra white wheat flour 50 lbs.	\$ 5.50	5 75
Superfine flour, 50 lbs.	5 12	5 50
White wheat, extra, 50 lbs.	1 55	1 40
White wheat, No. 1, 50 lbs.	1 25	1 30
Red wheat, No. 1, 50 lbs.	1 15	1 20
Corn in the street, bush	0 42	0 44
Corn in store, bush	0 46	0 48
Oats, bush	28	29
Eye, bush	0 75	0 78
Barley, 50 lbs.	1 12	1 15
Corn meal, 50 lbs.	1 12	1 15
Brans, 50 lbs.	13 00	18 50
Coarse middlings, 50 lbs.	17 00	18 00
Fine middlings, 50 lbs.	20 00	22 00
Butter, fresh roll, lb.	0 12	0 14
Butter in firkin per lb.	0 90	0 10
Eggs, doz.	0 10	0 11
Potatoes, Meshanocks, 50 lbs.	0 25	0 30
Common sorts, 50 lbs.	0 18	0 24
Beans, 50 lbs.	0 62	0 65
Apples, green, best qualities, 50 lbs.	4 00	5 00
2d quality, 50 lbs.	2 25	3 50
Clover seed, 50 lbs.	4 00	4 25
Timothy seed, 50 lbs.	3 00	3 25
Hay, timothy, 50 lbs.	10 00	15 00
Hay, marsh, 50 lbs.	6 00	8 00

Live Stock, &c.

Good choice cattle are plenty, and sell at 3½¢ live weight. This seems to be the standing price. Smith of the Marine Market purchased about twenty head this week, at that rate, which would average from 1500 to 1800 pounds. Sheep are quite plenty and good fair horn animals, weighing from 40 to 45 lbs dressed bring \$2.50 per head. The same buyer has taken about fifty head at that rate. Lambs are worth \$1.50 per head. A few fat hogs have been sold the present week at \$0.50 per 100 lbs dressed. Calves remain steady at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$5.00 according to weight and age. Calf skins are worth 9¢ per lb. Hides 5½¢ to 5¢. Tallow 8¢.

The New York and Albany markets have each been well supplied with cattle of an inferior quality this week, though the numbers at Albany show a decrease of nearly 500 head less than the week before. There has been a rather better market, therefore, and prices are marked as a quarter of a cent better on a grade, and in some cases even half a cent. There were no Michigan cattle reported as offered for sale at Albany the past week. The quality of the cattle offered at New York averages better than usual, very few lean kinds being present, and those who want them for grazing are not able to get supplied.

Wool.

In another place we comment upon the prospects of the wool market. About 1500 to 2000 pounds of extra pulled sold for 38½¢ in this market the present week. Preparations are generally made for the purchase of the wool clip, and we do not doubt that if it could be procured at the prices marked down by eastern buyers, it would all readily pass out of the State in a fortnight. We note that many of our country exchanges have got posted on the prices by the buyers, and all indicate that wool must be sold at from 5 to 10 less than last years prices. Let our readers bear in mind, that all these attempts to set the prices come just now from parties who want to buy, and whose interest it is to get the clip out of the hands of the wool grower at the lowest possible rate. The moment that the wool is out of the hands of the wool growers let our readers mark that prices will go up, and stay up. Woolen goods may be low, or they may be high, but it must be remembered that speculators are on hand to purchase as well as the agents of manufacturers. There have been no clips as yet sold in this market. Some few lots of coarse wool have been sold at several places in the interior at 30 and 35¢, but nothing has been done as yet, of any importance.

Another point our wool growers should bear in mind, is the fact that all the wool is purchased by eastern men. These parties send on eastern currency to make their purchases; any man who offers western currency for wool is making up the medium of circulating notes worth two per cent. less than their face. Refuse them, and ask for specie, Michigan or eastern currency in exchange for your wool. There will be at least a million to a million and a quarter of dollars in eastern funds sent into this State, for the purchase of wool, let us have the benefit of it, and refuse point blank all western notes. There are no buyers of our produce from Illinois or Wisconsin, we ought not, therefore, to be harassed and cheated with the currency of those States which is worth only 98¢ on the dollar at the broker or bankers counters. And we need not be thus taxed, if the sellers will steadily refuse a currency that is thrust forward solely for the purpose securing a per centage when it is paid in for redemption.

The New York prices are quoted steady at—

Am. Saxony fleece	54	58
Am. full blood Merino	48	52
Am. ½ and ¾ Merino	48	46
Am. native and ¾ Merino	36	38
Extra pulled	42	47
Superfine do	36	38
No. 1 do	28	30
Canada pulled	25	30
The Boston quotations are—		
Saxony fleece	60	65
Saxony fleece	54	56
Full blood Merino	50	53
¾ do	40	43
Common	32	33
Western mixed	32	45
Southern fleeces—washed	30	—
Unwashed	10	30
California	16	23
Canada	25	32
Pulled—extra	48	55
Superfine	38	45
No. 1	28	35
No. 2	24	33

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

COX & ROBERT'S PATENT THRESHER AND CLEANER FOR 1860!



MANUFACTURED BY COX, HIBBS & CO., THREE RIVERS, MICHIGAN.

THE above is a view of the most perfect and economical Threshing Machine extant, and we would call the attention of the Farmers and Threshers to this celebrated Machine, which is now taking the preference over all others where they have been introduced, for the following reasons:

First—They are less complicated in their construction than any other machine; they are not so liable to get out of rig, and will run full one-fourth lighter, threshing as much with eight horses as others with ten and twelve.

Second—Perfection is combined with simplicity and ease of draft. These machines commence separating at the cylinder, the convex is perforated, and nearly three-fourths of the grain falls through on the bottom of the separator (which is built very light), having a vibrating motion, with three sets of shaking fingers having an up-lift motion, the grain that passes through the concave is carried by the vibrating motion of the separator to the fan, while the straw at the same time and by the same process, is carried through, and coming in contact with the shaking fingers, gets such a thorough shaking that scarcely a single grain can be found with the straw as it leaves the machine.

Third—Their speed is equal to any other machine, threshing from four to seven hundred bushels per day, with eight and ten horses.

Fourth—The fan and sieves are large, works free, requiring no attention other than regulating the blast, and cleans the grain suitable for market.

The improvements over the last year's machines consist in working the Separator with a double crank, so

constructed that the end shake is entirely taken off, and the shoe receiving its motion from the crank of the Separator.

Elevators are also used to carry the tailings back into the cylinder.

They are also building several kinds of Horse Powers. Their 8 and 10 horse improved Patent internal double geared Power is recommended as being the most durable in use for heavy work.

Robert's Patent Single-gear Power is a very light running power, and one that we would recommend for light draft for four or six horses.

Endless Chain Powers, from 1 to 2 horse, built with wrought iron links instead of cast iron, by which all accidents from breakage are avoided.

Testimonials from the best farmers in the county can

be produced, but we deem it unnecessary to publish them, but will refer those who may wish to satisfy themselves to the following gentlemen:

A. C. PRUTZMAN, Three Rivers, Michigan.
W. M. MOREISON, Fabius, "
A. C. LAMB, Elkhart, "
ELIHU WARRINER, Battle Creek, "
JOHN HARTMAN, Mottville, "
SANFORD CORY, Lawton, "
C. HUSTON, Clarkston, "
GEORGE LINENDOLE, Burr Oak, "
Orders from a distance will be attended to with promptness.

For further particulars apply or address by letter to
COX, HIBBS & CO.,
THREE RIVERS, MICH.

22-2m

The Young and Well Bred Stallions,

"LOAFER,"

Winner of the First Prize, as a "Black Hawk or Morgan," of his age, at the last Michigan State Fair, and

"LOUNGER,"

Winner of the First Prizes, as a trotter, of his age, at the last Branch county Fair, and at the Kalamazoo Horse Show of last year—will be kept for the service of mares, this season.

AT J. PETERSON'S LIVERY STABLE, COLDWATER, MICH.,

at prices which will warrant every breeder of horses, in this vicinity, in action, with SUFFICIENT size to perform any labor required.

They are of the finest bay color—good temper—very promising in action, with SUFFICIENT size to perform any labor required.

They are among the most promising of the get of their worthy sire—Green Mountain Black Hawk—from dams of a valuable strain of English breeding.

All are respectfully invited to give them an examination. 18-1m

KIM PARRISH.

The Bashaw Trotting Stallion

LONG ISLAND BLACK HAWK,

WILL stand this season at the Stable of W. G. MCGREGORY, 46 East Larned Street, Detroit. Season to commence with May 1st and to close on the 15th of July.

TERMS.—\$20 for the season, or \$25 to insure a mare with foal. Season money payable in advance of service; insurance money payable February 1st, 1861. Persons parting with mares before foaling will be held responsible for insurance money. Good pasture furnished for mares sent from a distance at 50 cents per week. All accidents or escapes at the risk of the owner.

LONG ISLAND BLACK HAWK

is half brother to Jupiter, Eureka, Mohawk, Plowboy, &c., the fastest horses on Long Island. He was sired by New York Black Hawk, who was by Andrew Jackson out of the famous trotting mare Sally Miller.

Andrew Jackson was by Young Bashaw; dam by Why-not, by Imp. Messenger; Young Bashaw was by the Imp. Tripolitan Barb, Grand Bashaw; Young Bashaw's dam was a daughter of Messenger, said to be thoroughbred.

The dam of Long Island Black Hawk was a thoroughbred racing mare, that had proved herself good at all distances from one to four miles.

For further particulars address 18-2m

W. G. MCGREGORY, 46 Larned Street East, Detroit.

Black Hawk Trotting Stallion

PROPHET.

THIS fine "Black Hawk" will be kept for the present season, on the farm of his owner (Wm. Smythe Farmer) in the township of Pipestone, Berrien Co., Michigan.

TERMS.—\$15 for insurance.

DESCRIPTION.—"Prophet" is six years old, a black or dark bronze chestnut, small white star, soft silky hair, 15½ hands high, weighing 1,150 pounds; for muscular development, activity style, and general action, he is not surpassed by any horse in Western Michigan; he has made his mile inside of three minutes though untrained.

PEDIGREE.—"Prophet" was bred by Lewis Beers, of Bridgport, Vt., sired by "Prophet" (owned by G. A. Austin of Orwell, Vt.), he by Hills Vermont or old Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan by Justin Morgan. Dam by Foote's Hamiltonian, by Harris Hamiltonian, by Bishop's, by imported Messenger. The dam of "Austin Prophet" was sired by Sir Charles, he by Duroc, who was also the sire of American Eclipse. Lady Walker, the grand dam of Prophet, was by Tippoo by Tippoo Sultan.

I will keep at the same place my "CLEVELAND BAY" horse,

LONE STAR.

LONE STAR was bred by me, is four years old, dark bay, black legs, mane, and tail, 16½ hands high, weighing 1,400 pounds; good action and specimen of draught and general farm horse. TERMS—\$5 for insurance. PIPESTONE, APRIL, 1860. 19-5w

WM. SMYTHE FARMER.

The Superior Trotting Stallion,

ROEBUCK ABDALLAH,

BRED from the purest Messenger stock, will stand this season at the stables of the subscriber on the Pontiac Road, at the Greenfield House, six miles from Detroit.

TERMS, \$15 FOR THE SEASON.

ROEBUCK ABDALLAH is a beautiful, bright chestnut horse, standing sixteen hands high, and of a particularly compact, strong muscular form, with his body set low on powerful limbs. For style and action this colt has no superior, and as he has never been used for stock purposes, but allowed to come to his present growth and age, he is in full vigor, with every mark of a sound and strong constitution. He is a powerful, active, useful farm and road stock, of superior size and quality, and with great action and speed on the road, he is offered to the public.

PEDIGREE.

ROEBUCK ABDALLAH will be five years old on the 5th of next June, and was bred from Abdallah Chief, a horse brought into this State at an expense of over \$2,000, in 1855. Abdallah Chief was by Abdallah; he by Mambrino; and he by imported Messenger. Napoleon's dam was by Commander; he by Commander, he by imported Messenger. Commander's dam was by imported Lady Infanter, said to have been by English Eclipse.

It will thus be seen that on both sides Roebuck Abdallah obtains as direct a descent from the celebrated Messenger as any horse can have at the present time.

Roebuck Abdallah will be limited to twenty-five mares only, in addition to the stock of the proprietor.

For further particulars apply to G. F. LACEY, Greenfield, Wayne Co., Mich., April 4, 1860. 14

Near the Six Mile House, Pontiac Road.

MAGNA CHARTA,

WILL serve mares from the 20th of April to the 15th of July, at \$50 the season. A mare served and not proving in foal, can be returned the next season (or another in her place) without extra charge.

MAGNA CHARTA's performances last season are unparalleled by any four year old. He trotted in June at the Utica Horse Show in 2:37½, on a half mile track.

In August, at the Kent County Show, Grand Rapids, in 2:41½, on a summer fallow.

At the National Fair at Chicago in 2:34, on a heavy half mile track (equalling the Great Western champion Reindeer in competition for the same premium).

At the Michigan State Fair beating stallions of all ages with ease in 2:46.

At the Kalamazoo Horse Show in October he made a third heat 2:33½.

Mares sent to the horse will be pastured at fifty cents a week. Coldwater, Mich., April 17, 1860. F. V. SMITH & CO.

STOCK BREEDERS' COLUMN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

I WILL SELL a few head of Shorthorn Cattle, male and female. J. B. CRIPPEN, Coldwater, May 1, 1860.

A. S. BROOKS,

WEST NOVI, MICH.,

BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE.

FOR SALE, twenty head of pure bred Shorthorn cattle, bred from recent importations, ranging from calves to four year old bulls and heifers.

For further information apply to A. S. BROOKS, 11-3m West Novi, Oakland Co., Mich.

VALUABLE HORSE STOCK

Offered at Private Sale.

THE subscriber having been engaged in breeding from the most valuable strains of thorough bred and full bred trotting and road horses for several years, is now prepared to dispose of a number of his young stock on liberal terms, and he calls the attention of those who desire to procure animals for breeding to the colts he offers for sale. An opportunity is now given to breeders to make a selection from stock bred from the best horses that have ever been introduced into Michigan or the western States. The list comprises colts from ten months to five years old of thoroughbred, half and three-quarter bred, and full bred trotting parentage on both sides. Amongst them are some of the closest bred and fullest blooded Messenger stallion colts to be found anywhere, also colts bred from the stock of Glencoe, Bashaw, Imported Stonewall, Abdallah, Vermont Black Hawk and Long Island Black Hawk, all of them remarkable for size, style and action.

For further particulars address

April 4th, 1860, 144f. E. N. WILLCOX, Detroit, Mich.

Reaping and Mowing Machines.

JOHN REILLY, PATENTEE.

REILLY'S ELLIOTT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

REILLY'S BADGER STATE

Reaping & Mowing Machine.

JOHN REILLY, PATENTEE.

They also manufacture

Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Plows, and

all kinds of Castings.

WHITE PIGEON, MICHIGAN.

THIS REAPER AND MOWER took the First Premium at the United States Fair in Chicago last Fall; also, at the Wisconsin State Fair in Milwaukee.

White Pigeon, St. Joseph Co., Mich., 15-6m

"HARD TIMES NO MORE." Any person (Lady or Gentleman) in the United States, possessing a small capital of from \$3 to \$7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from \$5 to \$10 per day can be realized.

W. E. ACTON & CO., (with stamp) 9-13w 41 North Sixth-st., Philadelphia.

Horse Powers, Threshers and Cleaners!

PITTS 8 AND 10 HORSE, EMERY'S 1 AND 2 HORSE (tread) Powers, Pease's Excelsior Powers, Corn and Cob Mills, Corn Mill and Feed Mills, Flour Mills, Cross-cut and Circular Saw Mills, Leonard Smith's Smut Machines. PANFIELD, 15-6m No. 108 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

1860.

STONE PLOVER.

1860.

THIS IMPORTED thoroughbred horse will stand during the spring season of 1860, at the PARKER FARM, one and a half miles northwest of Kalamazoo, Mich., commencing April 15, and closing on the 16th of July next.

TERMS.

STONE PLOVER is without exception the best bred horse in the United States, and stands at the lowest price, being \$35 for the season; the money to be paid at the time of first service, or an approved note given for the amount.

Good pasture furnished for mares sent from a distance at 50 cents per week. All escapes and accidents to be at the risk of the owner.

PEDIGREE AND HISTORY.

Stone Plover was bred by the Right Honorable Earl Spencer, at Althorp in Northamptonshire, England, and was foaled in the spring of 1850; he was sold at his annual sale of yearlings in 1851 to Count Bethany, and never was out of the possession of the Count until sold to the present owner, who made one season with him in England previous to his importation into Michigan.

Stone Plover was sired by the renowned Cotherstone, winner of the Derby in 1843; his dam was Wrynec, by Slane, the sire of Merry Monarch, winner of the Derby, and of Princess, winner of the Oaks, and one of the most renowned sires of winners in Great Britain. Stone Plover was own brother to Sultan, winner of the great Metropolitan Stake at Epsom in 1852. Wrynec was out of Gitanas by Tramp, sire of the winners of the Derby in 1852 and 1853, of the winner of the St. Leger in 1853, and of Trampoline, the dam of Imp. Glencoe; Gitanas was out of Miss Foy by Walton, sire of Phantom, winner of the Derby in 1851, and of St. Patrick, the winner of the St. Leger in 1850. Walton was by the great St. Peter, bred by Lord Derby and winner of the Derby in 1757. The stock from whence the dam of Stone Plover was bred is thus shown to be in the first rank for stoutness and high breeding.

Cotherstone was bred by the celebrated Mr. Bowes, and is by Touchstone out of Emma by Whisker, the dam of imported Trustee. Touchstone is now 81 years old, and requires no comment as his progeny by their unparalleled success bear testimony to the deserved repute in which he and his stock are held. Surplice, the winner of the great Derby and equally great St. Leger Stakes, now standing at \$250 per mare, and Newminster, winner of the St. Leger, at the same price. Amongst his progeny may be named Blunckett, winner of the Oaks, Mendicant, winner of the Oaks, Flatcatcher, Frogmore, Lord of the Isles, Annadale, Storm, Touchwood, and others. Cotherstone, considered the best son of Touchstone, won more money for his owner as a three year old than any horse that had been bred up to that date. At New Market in 1843 he won the Eddleworth stakes of \$4,500; the next day won the Column Stakes of the same amount; on the first of May he won the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes, or \$10,000; on the 30th of May won the Derby stakes of \$21,000; on the 21st of July at Goodwood won the Greatwick stakes of \$10,750; in September ran second for the St. Leger at Doncaster and won \$1,000; the next day won a sweepstakes of \$10,000; and finally at the New Market meeting in October won the Royal Stakes of \$6,325. Cotherstone was then sold to his present owner, Lord Spencer, by whom he has been kept in his private breeding establishment up to the present time. The above particulars are on record in the English Racing Calendar and Stud-book.

DESCRIPTION.

Stone Plover is a magnificent bay horse, sixteen hands and one inch in height, standing on particularly short, strong legs, and is of great length, strength and substance. He is warranted a sure foot getter. Independent of his great racing qualities, he is well calculated to elevate the character, stamina, size, style and action of trotting, carriage and farm horses, to become the sire of a race of horses remarkable for size, spirit, endurance, and great beauty of form, being himself of the most beautiful color, fine symmetry, large size, majestic carriage and superb action; all of which is bred into him, being inherited from ancestors the most renowned in the annals of the turf in Great Britain. He is also free from defects, and is marked with neither curbed hocks, splints, spavins, ringbones, twisted ankles, upright joints, or any other imperfection, and is perfectly sound in the wind.

Stone Plover has made two seasons in Michigan, and a class of his suckling colts were shown at the State Fair of 1859 for a premium offered by me of fifty dollars, being the largest individual premium ever offered by any member of the Society. These colts are now coming forward as yearlings, and amongst their owners are E. N. Wilcox, Esq., of Detroit; Judge Dexter, of Dexter; E. Arnold of Dexter, John Thomas of Oxford, Dr. Ransom of Kalamazoo, L. S. Treadwell of Hudson, A. D. Power of Farmington, and other breeders, to whom the subscriber refers for the character of the colts of Stone Plover. All show that this horse has the power of transmitting his best qualities and of stamping his progeny with his characteristics.

For further particulars address the subscriber, THOMAS WILLIAMS, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Notice is also given that Stone Plover will make a fall season at the farm of the subscriber at Cooper's Corners, Plymouth, Wayne county, Mich., to commence the 20th July and to terminate the last day of October, at \$30 per mare.

ADMIRATION.

THIS Imported Thoroughbred Stallion will stand at the Stables of

A. L. HAYS, Marshall, Calhoun Co., Mich.

the ensuing season, 1860.

TERMS.

The terms of service will be Twenty-five Dollars, payable at the time of service, or in approved notes. The season will commence on the first of April and end on the first day of July. All mares proving not with foal will be entitled to service free from charge the next following season.

DESCRIPTION.

Admiration is a rich bay, sixteen hands high, coming four years old and perfectly free from blemishes of any kind. He possesses immense bone and is pronounced by the most competent judges to be one of the most perfect thoroughbred horses in England. He is thoroughly calculated to produce stock that will combine blood with bone and first class symmetry. He obtained the first prize at the Yorkshire Agricultural Show in 1858 for the best colt likely to make a Hunter, over 26 competitors. Also, the first prize at the Doncaster Show, for the best colt calculated to get Hunters and Carriage horses. He served a few mares in England last season and proved himself a sure foot getter.

Admiration was bred by Mr. Johnson of Driffield Farm, Driffield, Yorkshire, England. Sire Sir Nestor by Ion. Dam Polonaise by Provost. He was purchased by Col. Maguire of Texas, now deceased, and imported last January into New Orleans, where he was sold by the executors of the estate and purchased by the subscriber, who may be addressed for further particulars.

Marshall, Mich., 1860. 10-1f

A. L. HAYS.

The Young Bashaw Trotting Stallion

KEMBLE JACKSON,

WILL stand for mares the coming season at Spring Brook Farm, adjoining the village of Farmington, Oakland county, Mich., commencing April 4th.

KEMBLE JACKSON will stand at \$20 the season. Money to be paid when mare is first served or a good note given for the amount.